The New-York Times.

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THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA'S MAILS.

The Cunard steamship Canada arrived at Boston on Thursday night. Her mails reached this city yesterday afternoon.

The most important feature in the intelligence, as already announced by telegraph, is the financial pressure in Europe. We give copious extracts on the subject from foreign journals.

It is reported that the potato crop in Ireland was very light, the returns not being more than half of 1856, but the superior quality of the new crop over that of last year very largely makes amends for the decrease in bulk. The disease is not so disastrous as was expected.

The political news by this arrival is wholly without importance.

THE FINANCIAL PRESSURE.

EUROPEAN MONEY MARKETS.

From the London Times, (City Article,) Oct. 23.

[illegible]

The foreign stock market has been well supported, and prices show considerable firmness. [illegible]

[illegible]

From the London Times, (City Article,) Oct. 24.

There was rather more demand for Government Securities, and the rate was from 5 to 5½ ₩ cent. Bank Stock experienced a fall, [illegible]

[illegible]

Some rather large additional policies of insurance on specie to India by the next mail were opened at Lloyd's to-day, but whether they will be acted upon will doubtless depend on the telegraphic advices daily expected.

It is stated that the failure of Crary, Fitch & Co. at New-York, has occasioned the suspension of the respectable firm of [illegible] of that City, and that their drafts on the resident partner in London were yesterday returned unpaid. It is entirely a commission-house. Their engagements are small, and it was expected the stoppage would be temporary.

From the London News (City Article) Oct. 24.

We are enabled to state that the East India Company are about to make some large remittances of silver to India. We know that they have already effected insurances to the amount of at least £200,000. This will aggravate the drain of silver, and shows the poverty of the exchequer in India.

The French Government have decided upon rescinding the prohibition against the exportation of corn and flour from France. To this step they are impelled in consequence of strong remonstrances from the agricultural districts.

At St. Petersburg Exchange is 36 pence, which ought to cause gold to flow freely to this side.

In Paris, on Friday, Funds closed 66 80 and 66 90.

RUN ON THE IRISH BANKS.

From the Dublin Correspondence of the London Times.

Letters from the town of Tipperary, published in the Clonmel Chronicle, state that there was a partial run on the Banks in the former place on Saturday, but it was only so partial that it was expected to blow over before the close of business hours. On Monday, however, the run continued on the Bank of Ireland and the National Bank, at both which offices gold was freely paid on demand. It was expected that the pressure would increase for the next few days, owing to the propagation of false rumors, and, on Tuesday evening, according to one of these accounts [illegible]

In the North, too, there was a slight pressure on two of the local banks, but the attempted run was so promptly met that the matter is not noticed in some of the Belfast papers. The *Ulsterman* says:

"On Saturday a rumor was prevalent in town that there was a screw loose in the Belfast Bank, and during the entire evening this office was beset by dozens of people anxious to learn the truth of the matter. On Monday, we understand, there was a slight attempt at a run, but it was a lame affair, for the bank could have supplied gold faster than any demand that could have been made upon it. On Tuesday, in Armagh, a similar attempt was made, but with a similar result, and the panic in a short time subsided. With regard to the Belfast Bank we can state without hesitation that, constituted as it is, the Bank of England is not safer."

THE DRAIN OF GOLD FROM ENGLAND.

From the London News.

The question which every one now asks with extreme interest is, to what extent will the present extraordinary stringency of our money market check the drain to America? That the effect of gol[d] [illegible] farther will be stopped, it would be vain to expect. The pressure in the United States has assumed such proportions that the immediate object of each trader is not to transact fresh business, but to strengthen his position and to weather the storm; and the same may be said of each monetary institution. Hence the [illegible] with which securities of all kinds are thrown upon the market for realization at prices almost fabulously depreciated. It is noticed as a significant feature that the operations of speculators for a fall in the American stock market, by which the panic was at first aggravated, have ceased for some time past; of late, the crash in the Stock Exchange has been precipitated by *bona fide* sales for cash.

As another consequence of this universal rush for [illegible]

The point that immediately concerns us is, that this collapse of produce and securities at an inordinate depreciation is certain to attract English and Continental capital, and to occasion a prolonged depression of the exchanges between America and Europe. Every [illegible] at the low price [illegible] a few of the American bonds and shares which, only a few months back, stood at [illegible] value in the market, contributes to this process. As gold is attracted from this side, one new element of relief will be introduced—of course to our temporary [illegible] the American market. The worst of the panic may not be over even yet; from one end of the United States to the other the public mind is thoroughly imbued with a feeling of blind alarm, and no one can venture to assert that the fit of temporary insanity is yet exhausting itself. Yet every one feels confident that this excessive panic, like all panics of similar intensity, is merely transient, and has been greatly "overdone," and that when the turn comes the rebound will be almost equally astonishing. Large fortunes will, doubtless, be realized by hundreds of operators lucky enough to possess and to employ money at the right moment. Let us not be supposed to assert, however, that the effects of the panic will speedily pass away. As regards the foreign trade of the Union, which more immediately concerns ourselves, the disturbing influence will probably be long felt, and the pressure upon our money market will be kept up through the effect upon the exchanges.

On the 13th inst., commenting upon the rise in the Bank rate of discount to 7 per cent., we remarked that "If to avert a foreign drain it should become necessary to raise the value of money to eight or even nine per cent., why should panic ensue?" It is most gratifying to observe that confidence in the general soundness of our commercial position is daily gaining ground. The symptoms indicative of an approach to panic were confined to an early period of the crisis, and have since disappeared. It is universally recognized that our monetary condition must inevitably be affected by the extraordinary convulsion on the other side of the Atlantic, but that the protective measures now necessary will not be of prolonged duration, since they will be rescinded directly the foreign pressure is removed. Cases of commercial embarrassment will undoubtedly occur, since many firms here will be involved in a portion of the losses sustained in America. Moreover, each stringent phase of the money market brings to the ground some weak houses, which may be able to exist only through the forbearance of their creditors, and the removal of which really adds to the strength of the general commercial situation. The number of such firms is believed to be at present unusually small, and this is another feature which strongly encourages the belief that the nation will pass through the present crisis with unimpaired resources, and with credit raised the higher in proportion to the suddenness and severity of the ordeal successfully encountered.

THE PRESSURE IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA COMPARED.

From the London Star.

There is a difference between the powers of the Banks of the United States to issue paper money and our own. The Bank of England, which, for all practical purposes, regulates the issue of note-paper in this country, is empowered to send forth notes to the extent of 14,000,000, without having any gold to show for them, for it is taken for granted, as the result of long experience, that, in the worst of times, and in the severest pressure of panic, there will always be that amount of paper money kept floating about the country, and not returned upon the hands of the Bank. But for every £5 note they issue beyond that amount, they are bound to deposit gold, in coin or bullion, in their cellars at Threadneedle-street, so that, at all times, they may be able to honor the demands made upon them by customers with the Bank's "promises to pay" in their hands. The same observations, in degree, apply to the different Banks of issue throughout the country. The American Banks are not so restricted. At one time, indeed, they had no restriction whatever, but this was found not to work well in practice. They are now called upon to show that they have capital equivalent to meet the amount of paper money they put in circulation; only that capital is not required to take the form of gold and silver money, bonds, title deeds, railway shares and debentures, everything which represents property of whatever description, is admitted to figure in the list of the assets of an American bank, and is held to represent its capital, so that paper of one description deposited in the bank's iron chest becomes the guarantee for paper of another description floating about among the inhabitants of the district of which the bank is the centre. Of course there are the houses, the lands, the railways, the harbors, the docks, the thousand-and-one material creations of industry which both these descriptions of paper represent, and which furnish in the last resort the foundation for the whole superstructure; and, in ordinary times, while there is confidence between man and man, all goes well. But in a young country like America, and for that matter in an old country like England too, property of this nature is subject to fluctuations in value, added to which it is at the best an unwieldy article of barter. When a panic occurs and everybody who holds notes rushes to the Bank, eager to realize, it is of no use offering him the title deeds of the property in possession of the Bank, one might as well offer him half a mile of the railway or 100 yards of dock area into his bodily possession. What the customers want is that medium of circulation which is of equal value all the world over—the gold or silver coin. This is exactly what has happened in the United States at the present time. What may have brought on the panic it concerns us not now to inquire; it is sufficient to know that there it is, and the consequence is that the Bank, though for the most part perfectly solvent so far as capital in the large sense of the word is concerned, find themselves unable to meet their engagements. Gold has wholly disappeared from the country; and the matter appears to be getting worse instead of better, for by the last accounts we are informed that an abundant harvest with which the inland States have been blessed runs some chance of perishing in the district where it grew, from sheer inability of the farmers to pay the expense of its transport to the sea board, or of the corn dealers on the coast to make the usual advances for its removal.

The operation of this state of things in America upon our money transactions at home is obvious and direct. The Americans are not destitute of capital, but they are of gold; they need it, and are willing to pay a high price for it; and they naturally come into our market where it is to be had in most abundance, and so raise the price of the article. The men who are in possession of this much-coveted article of merchandise find they can make a better profit upon its use by sending it to meet the wants of the United States than by retaining it unprofitably in the bank coffers, or even employing it in the ordinary operations of commerce at home, and hence it happens that the gold is leaving England with every vessel which takes its departure for the United States. It follows that those men in England who are in want of it must come up to something like the price offered by their transatlantic rivals if they expect to get it. So far, therefore, there is reason to conclude that the rise in the value of money would have been very much what it is now by the natural operation of the laws of supply and demand, and without the intervention of any statutory provision. But the State has not thought proper wholly to trust to the operation of that law; and has compelled the Bank, as it were, to attend to the first premonitory symptoms of a coming panic—much as the sailor calculates the approach of a storm from a fall in his weather glass—by attending to the diminution in its stores of gold, and raising the rate at which it deals forth the coin in a corresponding proportion. It is of course obvious to ask, why should the screw be put upon us for the misfortunes of our neighbors? If it had been the fault of our own over-trading there might have been some sense in it. But why, because our neighbors have sustained a calamity through their misfortune, or their carelessness—it matters not which—why should we be made to share in their sufferings and to bear a part in calamities which we had no hand in producing? And how easy it would be to avert all this, simply by allowing the Bank, when a panic befalls other countries, and there is a drain of gold to the Continent or to America, just to issue notes for home circulation in the place of gold that has gone abroad. Undoubtedly it would be easy to let the gold go this way; the difficulty would be in getting it back again. As panics are things not altogether confined to other countries—as there are seasons when Englishmen also rush to the banks, notes in hand, and will accept of nothing else but sovereigns in exchange, the choice seems to be between the present endeavors to keep what we have got or to bring it back as soon as possible, or else to submit to such a frightful state of distrust, such a wide-spread scene of mercantile confusion and ruin as our brethren are now suffering who live across the Atlantic.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE AMERICAN PANIC.

From the London News.

When in 1837 the banks were falling like a string of boys stumbling in sliding down the slope of Boston Common, and President Jackson was stubbornly declaring still that he "would take the responsibility," the grief was not so much for the great merchants who had lost millions of dollars as for the widows, spinsters and minors whose little all was gone when the mill-corporations were bankrupt and public works collapsed. There were hundreds of [illegible] who could not be educated according to their parents' station in life; there were widow ladies by hundreds who must open boarding-houses, or see their daughters go into the mills, or turn to some inferior occupation, if they meant to live. These were the cases in regard to which men did not envy the sturdy President Jackson his responsibility. As for the citizens, they would do very well—and only too soon. Commercial failures are got over more easily there than people in an older stage of society can understand or like. The year before that crash, the pastor of one of the largest churches in New-York declared that, going over the list of householders in his congregation, there was not one commercial man who had not failed since his settlement as their pastor. All seemed to have recovered their social position, if indeed they had ever lost it; and there was no occasion to spend much compassion on them. But what was to be done with the host of impoverished women, and with the artisans of the towns and the laborers on public works, suddenly turned adrift, while the cost of the necessaries of life was all adrift, like themselves? What did happen? Why, there was first terrible want—even fearful hunger, till it was proved that, whatever may happen in the United States, charity never fails. Money is always forthcoming for helpful purposes, even when gold and silver are no more seen, and bank notes are treated as old rags. The first dreary struggle over, there was a burst of new life, which it did one good to see. Young people married to live and love, and work happily, and not to exhibit equipage and enter into a gambling rivalship of gentility. The cities put on something of the primitive charm of the country, while in the country, the residents, who had been working all the while, were less discomposed by the crash than anybody else. Yeomen's daughters, who had worked in the mills, or the schools, or at the desk, to clear off a mortgage from the family farm, or educate a brother at college, were now the most independent, and the best able to help the sufferers. In short, work became more honorable, and ostentation less so; there was a revival of true republican morals, and the adversity which was irretrievable for too many innocent individuals was a benefit, on the whole, to the community.

It will not do to boast of the benefit as permanent, or as radical, except in the case of individuals; for it is but too plain that the corruption which has preceded the present crash is not of a milder character than that of a quarter of a century ago. The warehouses and palatial mansions of the great ports are more absurd, as built up out of an upstart and transitory instead of a hereditary fortune; the scarcity of sound methods of investment is a greater hardship to small capitalists and humble annuitants; the levity with which commercial failure is regarded is even more striking than formerly; and, perhaps, it may be said that, on the whole, the most conspicuous class concerned has not improved in the interval. But yet there are broad grounds of encouragement for the best friends of the Republic. New fields of industry and production have been opened to the West; and in the Eastern States, industrial pursuits have extended so as to embrace new classes. Though a vast amount of property has become worth only two-thirds, half, or a quarter of what it was, while the same number of people have to live, there is still plenty for everybody, if the true Republican spirit presides over the distribution of the hour; in other words, if the old American helpfulness is as strong in men's hearts as it always was. There is plenty of food in the West; and there are boundless resources in the soil and the commerce and the energetic spirit of the country. If the nation will but recognize the lesson of the time, that "the life is more than food, and the body than raiment"—that domestic peace is better than show, and secure comfort than perilous ostentation, the American people may come out from this trial wiser and happier than they have ever been yet in their individual lives. It is a solemn and thoroughly hopeful consideration, in regard to their national welfare and honor, that every event which helps to show the nobleness of labor and the vulgar instability of idle luxury, brings on the doom of that institution which cannot coexist with genuine Republicanism. The present crash is rending and tearing the supports of Slavery, and must seal its fate if it fully discharges its proper functions of testing the aims and the real good and evil of Republican life.

PROTECTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

From the London Times.

It is in America that the existence of the protective spirit is most strangely manifested. The patriotic Republicans seem to be as jealous of British cottons and hardware as if they conveyed an aristocratic taint to their houses and persons. In deference, indeed, to unanswerable reasoning, they have within the last few years advanced in the path of Free-Trade, and the two countries have modified their Navigation Laws for their mutual advantage. But whether it be from an excessive feeling of nationality, or a deficient acquaintance with economical laws, there has always been a kind of unwillingness to accept the system honestly and fully. It will be remembered that the Americans considered themselves to have gained a great advantage and to have wonderfully tricked the Britisher when they interpreted a voyage from New-York to San Francisco to fall within the category of the coasting trade. They gave us certain privileges in deference to the truths of political economy, and withheld just the last little bit to gratify the national Protectionist prejudice. Although, no doubt, among an active and educated people the principles of Free Trade must make their way sooner or later, it is singular to observe how much they may be hindered by the feeling of national jealousy, which must always more or less animate a community like the Americans against an empire like that of England.

We copy from a Philadelphia newspaper an article which, no doubt, speaks the sentiments of the staunch American Protectionists. The writer is indignant that England is able to say that the United States owe her in American securities held on our side of the Atlantic £80,000,000, or £100,000,000. Great Britain, by lending Americans money to make railways and canals, has "got the upper hand" of them, and when she can make herself free of American corn and cotton, will have the citizens under her feet. The *Evening Journal* does not explain how Americans came to seek this degrading bondage, nor does it advise them to discontinue increasing the debt, if Englishmen are willing to lend. However, it is settled that for us to hold securities in America is most galling to the honor and detrimental to the interests of the Republic, and *is perhaps part of a great scheme for the crushing of democracy in its chosen home.* But how came England to attain this sinister eminence? As we proceed, we seem to be studying the profound philosophizings of some St. Petersburg or Neapolitan "publicist," rather than an article written for a set of strong-brained Pennsylvanians. It appears, according to this writer, that England began her commercial career with the view, not only of rendering herself independent of all other communities for the great staples of her subsistence, but "to make the world tributary to her aggrandisement through the revenues paid to her manufacturers." After persisting for centuries in "the plain, common-sense principle," of producing herself the materials of her consumption, and selling to foreign markets far more than she purchases in return, Great Britain has now attained a preëminence which enables her to open her ports without fear of competition. It would be the duty and interest of America to pursue this same policy, but, according to the Philadelphian organ, it has only been at brief intervals that it has been adopted. With the fall of the Whigs protection to native industry was abandoned. The infant industry of America has been exposed to competition with the full-grown capitalists of the whole world. The artisans of England, France and Belgium can undersell American manufacturers in their own country. Hence, it is said, come the closed factories and starving operatives of the present moment, while by a different policy "we should owe the world nothing, and be in an attitude to defy it in equal strife for commercial success."

We cannot but regret to see such reasoning, if it may be called so, in the columns of a newspaper at the present day. It is, no doubt, the fact that these are the views of a minority, and a diminishing minority; but still that any party should appeal to such worn-out prejudices and believe in such shallow arguments is evidence of how little the community has advanced in the study of the greatest of modern questions. True, we are only some 14 or 15 years ahead. It is not so long since a large and powerful faction was governing the country on principles which seem now as exploded as witchcraft or astrology. Yet we could have hoped that the Americans were too much intellectually connected with ourselves to lag behind even for a few years. As is the Machiavellian theory so popular on the continent of Europe—namely, that this country was Protectionist during generations through a subtle policy, and that we have become Free-traders lately in order to crush the industry of other nations, such a notion should be left to the narrow and splenetic minds which formed it, in some [illegible] Court or pedantic University. We know, and Americans ought to know, that Protection was upheld in England because it was believed in, and that we [illegible] just as in old times we touched for the king's evil. We certainly made money and became a great people under Protection, but this was in spite of the system, and not because of it. No one in this country will be disposed to doubt that it [illegible] and postponed that great development of the national industry which has taken place within the last ten years. When it is recollected that in the last days of Protection the exports of the country were about £50,000,000 sterling a year, and that this year they will not fall far short of £130,000,000, it will be admitted that, perhaps, the community suffered by the previous restrictions. America will prosper by the adoption of the same principles as have guided England. The truths of political science are not local, and what is proved on one side of the Atlantic must be equally demonstrable on the other. [illegible] theory, that there is an age of Protection [illegible] of Free-trade in a nation's history [illegible] densely populated island [illegible] youngest communities of the New World [illegible] monarchy of Europe.

Another Naval Sensation—Great Increase of Speed.

From the London Post.

There is now in course of construction, at the Southwark Iron Works, a small steamship, built of iron upon a new principle, which the builders believe will accomplish an average speed of from 25 to 30 miles an hour. The invention, for which a patent has been obtained, is intended to be applied to special transit vessels only, and is not suitable to river steamers, or other vessels intended to be used where the water is shallow or the channels uncertain. Should the expectations of the builders be realized, a vessel built and fitted in the manner proposed can make the voyage from Liverpool to New-York in five days, or from Liverpool to Melbourne in forty days. The novelty of the invention consists for the most part in constructing the vessel so that the centre of gravity is placed below the water line. This is effected by constructing a chamber called a "well" all along the bottom of the vessel, in which the machinery, coals and stores can be deposited. As it is not proposed that the vessel shall carry cargo, the centre of gravity will thus become a suspended instead of a supported body, and it is believed that this peculiar formation will materially decrease the area of resistance to the water. The sides of the vessel rise perpendicularly from the well; and although the appearance of the vessel at present is anything but graceful, the patentee is of opinion that her form is constructed so as to secure the greatest amount of speed compatible with safety.

The improvements proposed to be carried out may be shortly described as follows: 1. Vessels built according to this plan show a decrease in the area of resistance to the water full 35 per cent. when measured against any other vessel of the same breadth of beam and draught of water, thus insuring greater speed. 2. They have a better disposition of the centre of gravity, a consequent increase in stability, and a decrease in the amount of oscillation, enabling them when required to carry a larger quantity of canvas than other vessels of the same size. 3. The engines are so constructed as to effect economy in space and weight, causing also a saving of coals equal to a sixth of the consumption of other marine engines. 4. The screw-propeller possesses greater power of propulsion than any other propeller yet introduced, by at least 20 per cent. 5. Attached to the engines is a powerful steam signal whistle, so constructed as to give out a code of signals, by which captains of ships may communicate with each other, by sounds perfectly intelligible, at a distance of three or four miles apart. The object of this portion of the invention is to prevent collisions at sea during dark nights or foggy weather. The novelty in the steam-propeller is confined to the manner of fixing the fans, so that each blade when revolving will clear the other of backwater. This adaptation seems extremely simple. The introduction of a buoyant drum or boss, in which the root of the fan is fixed, also reduces the weight of the shaft by about two-thirds. The trial vessel, which will be ready for launching in a few days, is of 60 tons burthen, and when fitted with her engines and stores will weigh only 14 tons. She is formed of plate iron one-eighth of an inch thick, with angle irons an inch and a half thick, and ribs 15 inches apart. The inventor proposes to take her to New-York when finished. There can be no doubt that light iron steamers, without cargo and driven by high-pressure engines, can attain very great speed in passing through the water, but it would be premature to assert that the vessel now building will realize all the anticipations which the builders have formed of her powers. If she does, she will be the precursor of great reforms in steam navigation.

Sir Colin Campbell's Movements in India.

From the Paris Correspondence of the London Post.

It is positively asserted in official quarters that Sir Colin Campbell left Calcutta on the 11th of September, to place himself at the head of a European force, which the Government had provisioned with every description of marching material for a campaign which, it is calculated, would last eight months. At some appointed spot, near Calcutta, these extensive stores were rapidly collecting, and the advance guard would set out immediately. Of course no one pretends to know Sir Colin's plans, but he is said to have communicated with the heroic bands who are holding their grounds at Delhi and elsewhere, and that combined movements have been decided upon. Delhi is 700 miles from Calcutta, and as the season is not favorable for marching, the immediate effect of Sir Colin's plans will only tell in a moral point of view on the enemy. It is believed here that the insurgents have already made overtures, but entirely failed, it being the intention of the Commander-in-Chief not to accept any negotiations whatever with the King of Delhi. It is also the opinion of foreign spectators that the Sepoys have certainly been assisted by Europeans in their movements, but as they fail to make any impression when opposed to us, a well-considered attack fails from want of pluck. Repeated failure has produced much discouragement, and I am told it is said in a late dispatch from Calcutta, that an opinion is gaining ground to the effect that as Sir Colin's army advances the insurgents will disperse, and abandon Delhi for the mountains.

Probability of a Regency in Prussia.

From the Berlin Correspondence of the London Times.

The probabilities of a Regency being instituted appears to me to be just now on the increase, and if realized will be matter of congratulation, since both for the country and for the Prince of Prussia it would be a far preferable state of things to a provisional administration of the business of the Government merely in the name of the King, as being more definite and conferring a greater degree of liberty on the temporary hold of power. The slowness of the progress in the King's recovery offers strong grounds for the presumption that he will be "prevented for a lengthened period" from exercising his monarchical functions, and the certificate of his medical attendants to that effect when called on officially to pronounce their opinion on the subject would form the constitutional basis for an assumption of the Regency by the Prince of Prussia; but, as to the willingness of the latter to do this, so long as his brother is sufficiently in possession of his faculties to entertain and express a disinclination and opposition to that step, the strongest doubt must be entertained. The toning down of the bulletins, whether arising from medical conviction or from Ministerial management, points also to a renunciation of all hopes of a recovery within any period that the business of the country can admit of being kept waiting. We hear, further, of the Queen's having within the last day or two made some attempts, without success, to induce the King to sign the document empowering his brother to act in his name; a piece of information which, otherwise not very reliable, acquires credibility and consistency from the efforts of certain *officious* correspondents to persuade the world there never has been any such document thought of. In the event of a Regency being instituted, it is by no means improbable that the King will, as soon as his strength admits of it, proceed to gratify a desire he has long had of visiting the classic land of Italy, a pleasure which he has long envied his own subjects their freedom to procure for themselves. Whether he will be able on that occasion also to carry out a plan he has entertained for some years, of proceeding to Greece and to the Holy Land, must, however, in reason be doubted.

The New Spanish Premier.

From the Madrid Correspondence of the London Times.

Don Francisco Armero y Peñaranda entered the Spanish Navy in 1820. He was a midshipman when the civil war between the partisans of Queen Christina and those of Don Carlos broke out, and at the second siege of Bilboa by the Carlists he was raised to the rank of lieutenant, and at the third siege to that of captain; this last rank was the reward for the bravery and skill he displayed in going up and down the river of Bilboa with his vessel, under the fire of the enemy, in order to carry his reinforcements to the city. Captain Armero was the first who landed at the bridge of Luchana on the day of the victory which gave the title of Count de Luchana to General Espartero. He afterwards obtained further rank, and commanded the naval division of Catalonia in 1840, when Minister of Marine, he accompanied the Queen Regent and Queen Isabella to Valencia. After the events of Barcelona, which compelled the Queen Regent to quit Spain, he retired from political life, and did not return to it until 1843, when he was made Minister of Marine in the first Cabinet presided over by Marshal Narvaez, and afterwards [illegible] in 1849 M. Armero, who was then Vice-Admiral, was appointed to the command of the Spanish squadron at Cuba. On his return to Spain he was named to the post of [illegible]

[illegible] character he enjoys the highest consideration in Spain. He is [illegible] ideas and political feelings, as well as by long personal friendship, to M. Mon, now Spanish Ambassador at Rome, and his first act was to [illegible] Cabinet.

[illegible] in the United States.

From the London Post.

We know that American journals have [illegible] that the military spirit of England is dead, because thousands of English volunteers have not already "upon their own hook" started for India to punish the butcheries of Meerut, Delhi, and Cawnpore; and these persons have also referred to the American system of volunteering, which, a few years ago, almost exclusively supported the Mexican war, and eventually led to the annexation of the valuable provinces of California. The comparison, however, is altogether futile. We do not believe that the American people would volunteer *en masse* for service in China, Japan, or any other distant region. They are influenced by the notion that the entire North American continent must some day or other fall under their dominion, and hence that aggressive policy which sympathized with the malcontents of Canada, and which was successful in Texas and Mexico. The American people, although they may be disgusted with the organized licentiousness of the Mormon imposture, are not likely to go, rifle in hand, to reinforce General Harney. The last rumor which has reached San Francisco from Utah appears to show that a detachment of the United States army had managed to reach the Great Salt Lake City, and that the officer in command has arrested Brigham Young on a charge of high treason, and that he had already started with his prisoner for Washington. This news, of course, requires confirmation; and, should it turn out to be correct, we may congratulate the United States Government upon having adopted a course which must strike a blow at the very foundations of that spurious creed, which is a scandal and disgrace to the Christianity and intelligence of the nineteenth century. We admit that, in a country which recognizes the most absolute freedom of religious belief, it may be difficult to interfere with the superstitions and the abominations of Mormonism. In England we know that missionaries of this sect are constantly at work, and that through their agency many ignorant and foolish people, chiefly from Wales, are induced to emigrate to Utah. So long, however, as these individuals violate no law, the British Government has no authority to interfere with their proceedings. The United States Government is justly open to the charge of having appointed Brigham Young to the office of Governor of the Territory, and Brigham Young, by means of his position and by the distribution of United States money, has succeeded in rearing a political and ecclesiastical system of administration which is paramount to the sovereignty of the Federal Government. We do not pretend to say that the accusations which have been made against the Mormonite community of gross impurity and frequent murder are to the full extent true, but it is known, as a matter of fact, that the authority of the United States judges is wholly disregarded within the Territory, and that the nominees of Brigham Young administer what they are pleased to call justice solely in accordance with the commands of that arch-impostor. The law of the United States no more recognizes polygamy than it sanctions any form of government not based upon Republican institutions. The condition of affairs in Utah affords confirmation of the old adage that extremes meet. Utah is nominally Republican, but the culminating point of its freedom is Brigham Young, who is practically a greater autocrat than the Emperor of all the Russias. If the Federal Government, apart from religious and moral considerations, were to hesitate in restoring the supremacy of its laws in this instance, every State, in defiance of the principles of the Constitution, might at its own pleasure introduce forms of government infinitely more despotic than the tyranny of the sovereign mob. It is curious, also, to notice that a Republic which ignores all connection between Church and State should have permitted the gradual development of an organization in which the ecclesiastical element is even more dominant than in that of the Church of Rome. From another source we hear that the Mormons are not likely to submit without a struggle to the interference of the United States authorities, and that they are fortifying portions of their territory, with the intention of contesting the progress of the United States troops now on the way to Utah. We believe that many of the unfortunate dupes who have sought homes in the Far West will hail with delight any agency which may liberate them from a system of grinding tyranny, and from institutions which none but the most libidinous and wicked can have the conscience to defend. According to the Mormon code, bigamy is a virtue, whilst the United States law considers it a crime. Again, how is the legitimacy of children with respect to property to be determined? Is the seventh son of a twenty-seventh wife born in Brigham Young's harem to be treated as legitimate in the Courts of Washington, Massachusetts, or New-York? But, apart from the consideration of these minor conflicts of legal systems, there stands towering above all an odious and abominable heresy, appealing to the brute passions of mankind, and setting itself in direct antagonism to the authority of the United States Government. Persecution, we know, has hitherto sustained this ignorant and foul imposture. The prostituted name of Liberty may again be invoked by "the Saints," but if the arm of the United States Government be now powerless to crush this mixed political and religious rebellion, Mormonism, we are afraid, will continue to expand and flourish, carrying corruption throughout the vast regions where it has sought a resting-place.

Renewal of the Slave Trade.

From the Manchester Guardian.

We have, on a former occasion (says the Manchester *Guardian*), expressed strong objections to the plan of the French Government for what they call promoting emigration from the West Coast of Africa to the French West India Islands, but what we could consider in no other light than the Slave-trade, with all its injurious consequences to the people of Africa. The apprehensions which were very generally entertained on this score in England appear likely to be fully realized, as will be shown by the following extract of a letter from Mr. Campbell, the British Consul at Lagos, to a gentleman resident in Manchester:

LAGOS, Sept. 2, 1857.

The Government of France, having taken to purchase slaves in this quarter, a whole host of unwashed, bearded-faced Spaniards, Portuguese and Americans, have followed their example; and if the French persist in continuing to purchase slaves at Whydah, I fear we must say good-bye to cotton from this part of Africa. Already the Abeokutans have gone to hunt for slaves. The Ibaddans, a more numerous and warlike people than the Abeokutans, are preparing to do the same in the Jaboo country, near to Lagos. To give you an idea of the influence created by nearly three years of peace, and the pursuit of legitimate commerce on the minds of the mass of the population of Abeokuta, heretofore so ready to engage in war, I send you a copy of a letter containing the proclamation of the chiefs of Abeokuta, who found the greatest unwillingness on the part of the population to follow them in this war, now they have felt what it is to earn a livelihood by peaceful trade and the cultivation of cotton, getting the whole benefit themselves; whereas when they follow the chiefs to war, they run all the risks of the musket balls and poisoned arrows, and the chiefs take more than the lion's share of the slaves captured and the plunder taken.

THREE BODIES FOUND DROWNED.—The bodies of three unknown men were found drowned yesterday; one at the foot of Laight-street, North River; another at the foot of Christopher-street, and the third in the dock foot of Burling-slip, East River. The first one was that of a man about 40 years of age, five feet eight inches in height, with brown hair and sandy whiskers, dressed in a black frockcoat, gray pants and plaid plush vest. The second was five feet eight inches in height, with short whiskers and gray hair, and had on a monkey-jacket, satinet pants and blue overalls. The last wore a blue flannel shirt, brown corded pants and brown plaid vest—was five feet six inches in height, and stoutly built. The bodies all appeared to have been in the water some time. They were taken to the Bellevue Hospital dead-house, and an inquest will be held to-day.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

[illegible]

From Washington.

THE TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND PERU—THE NAVAL COURTS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 6.

The President has proclaimed the binding force of the treaty between the United States and Peru, stipulated on the basis that "Free ships make free goods, and the property of neutrals on board enemy's vessels is not subject to detention or confiscation unless the same be contraband of war." The contracting parties engage to apply these principles to the commerce and navigation of all such powers [illegible]

The Government's financial [illegible] A tax on tea and coffee [illegible]

In the Naval Courts, the case of [illegible] and that of Lieut. E. CRAIG BARRY [illegible]

News from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Nov. 5.

A letter in the *Democrat*, dated Lecompton, Nov. 2, says that WALKER has left there a few days [illegible]

Affairs in Texas.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 6.

The Southern mail from all points as late as due had been received.

The dates from Galveston, Texas, are to the 29th ult. The crops in San Augustine [illegible]

Below several vessels were loading with cotton [illegible] go direct to European ports.

A careful estimate of the cane crop in Brazoria County shows that 5,000 hogsheads of sugar and 6,000 barrels of molasses have been manufactured from it.

The cotton crop promises more than an average. [illegible] bales are piled up in this town and the warehouses are filled to overflowing. [illegible] to ship it direct to Liverpool.

A company of seventy-five rangers, ordered by the Governor, had passed up through Antonio.

The Connecticut Banks.

HARTFORD, Friday, Nov. 6.

The Convention of the Banks of Connecticut which met in this city this afternoon for the purpose of consulting upon some plan of home relief, by means of which a circulating medium might be obtained for the relief of the business community, adjourned without having done anything at all except to lay on the table all the resolutions offered. Some of the banks were for [illegible] redemption, while others were strongly opposed to it. Forty-three banks were represented.

Disturbance in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 6.

Some excitement was occasioned in town to-day, by a gang of about a dozen men, armed with muskets, appearing in the streets carrying a banner bearing the inscription, "We will protect the [illegible]" and with a loaf of bread pictured upon it. The police dispersed them and captured all their guns.

Maryland Election.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 6.

The election returns from the State do not show any very material change from last year's vote. The Americans will have a majority in both branches of the Legislature.

It is yet doubtful who is elected to Congress from the First and Fifth Districts.

The Temperance Men of Saratoga and E. C. Delavan.

SARATOGA, Friday, Nov. 6.

At a temperance meeting, held in the St. Nicholas Hall here last evening, which was addressed by Prof. McCoy, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That, as Temperance men, we do not approve of the course of EDWARD C. DELAVAN, the present President of the New-York State Temperance Society, and that the good of the cause, in our judgment, requires that the Society should be entirely passed from his control.

A Hurricane.

COLUMBUS, Friday, Nov. 6.

A hurricane passed half a mile west of the village of Crestline, yesterday. It passed along the north edge of the village, blowing down houses and barns, and more or less injuring several persons, and it then took an easterly direction, doing considerable damage.

The Epidemic in Jacksonville.

SAVANNAH, Friday, Nov. 6.

Several physicians in Jacksonville, Fla., have pronounced the fever there to be bilious-congestive and not yellow fever.

Death of a Custom-House Officer.

BARNSTABLE, Mass., Friday, Nov. 6.

DANIEL BASSETT, Deputy Collector of Customs at this Port, and a highly esteemed citizen, died here last night.

Naval Intelligence.

NORFOLK, Friday, Nov. 6.

The United States sloop-of-war *Cyane*, before reported in Hampton Roads, has come into port to be paid off.

Departure of the Europa.

HALIFAX, Friday, Nov. 6.

The British Mail steamship *Europa*, from Boston, sailed at midnight for Liverpool.

The weather is cloudy.

DEFALCATION OF A TELLER OF THE GROCERS' BANK.—The fact has come to light that Mr. GEORGE A. CLARK, Paying Teller of the Grocer's Bank, was a defaulter to that institution in the sum of about $70,000. The development of the fact has been brought about through the examination made into the affairs of the Bank since the appointment of a Receiver. When the Bank suspended, it was the general belief of the Directors that there must have been a serious leak somewhere, to cause the bad failure which the Bank was obliged to make. An examination of the books showed that the Paying Teller had for the period of eighteen months, been abstracting large sums from the bank and covering them up by false entries. He prevented a detection by the Directors at their stated monthly examinations, by making the balance-sheet on the last day of each month correspond with the deposit account, and having his entries foot up a corresponding amount. As near as can be ascertained, the amount of which the bank has thus been defrauded is $70,000, as stated above.

Immediately following the discovery of the defalcation, the further fact was learned that the Paying Teller had decamped, and was no where to be found. We understand that he is in New-Jersey. He is also largely indebted to Mr. GURNEY, the celebrated daguerreotypist on Broadway. He left behind him the notes and checks of a personal friend for about $40,000, which proved to be worthless.

Mr. CLARK held the situation of Paying Teller in the Grocers' Bank nearly six years. He was previous to this time a clerk in the North River Bank. He enjoyed the unlimited confidence of the officers of both banks. He was a young man, his age being only thirty-seven, and possessed of unusual smartness and business capacity. He lived in Brooklyn, and has left behind him a wife and three children. Although living in dashing style he is supposed to have taken with him a large portion of his ill-gotten gains.

COLLISION ON THE NORTH RIVER.—About 11 o'clock Thursday evening, as the steamboat *Manhattan*, of the Rondout line, was abreast of Thirty-fourth-street, she was run into by the lumber barge *John F. Brown*, and had her starboard bow stove in. She lies at her dock foot of Murray-street.

The Exhibitions of the British and French Paintings in New-York.

"Because thou art virtuous," cries the indignant Sir Toby, "shall there be no more cakes and ale?"

Because we have all been worried by a panic and crushed by a pressure, shall there be no more pictures in the world, and no more pleasure taken in them? On the contrary, if Art is what the lovers of Art declare it to be, and what we believe it, clearly there was never a time when its beneficent and renovating influences were more sharply needed than they now are; and of all the people in the world, we New-Yorkers should be the warmest in our welcome of Urania and her glorious train. All the world we know [illegible] of this [illegible]. One of our Richmond contemporaries, for instance, fell into a great passion with the innocent Mr. Charles Mackay, for his insolence in crossing the Atlantic just at this moment, to taunt us with his song of a "Good Time Coming." And [illegible] if the English and French artists who have adventured so many of their creations upon the treacherous sea for our delectation and instruction should come under the eye of the [illegible] censor, he would rate them soundly for their impertinence in asking us to walk [illegible] dismal world of protested notes and insolvent banks, into an airy realm of [illegible]. But as we do not really think that any foreign friends mean to insult us, we shall [illegible] to speak of them as if they had done [illegible].

We [illegible] "school" of art, properly so called, in America. Our artists are the *disjecta membra* of various European bodies; and no collection has ever given us a distinct conception of a great [illegible] family. The Dusseldorfers alone have been represented among us for several years, in a gallery which has not yet deserted us, though we have well nigh deserted it.

Although these artists belong by their intellectual pedigree rather to Holland than to Germany, and although to accept their works as types of German art in the age of Cornelius and Kaulbach and Overbeck, would be simply absurd, still they constitute one province of a great kingdom, and have a physiognomy of their own which, if it be not very noble or lovely, is at least, their own. It was only in the Dusseldorf Gallery that our unrivalled artists could gather some positive notion of the meaning of the phrase a "School of Art," while the people in general were learning what to like in pictures, and why to like it. But both artists and people in general have now an ampler field before them, with the promise and the prospect of an indefinite expansion through all future time. An association of amateurs and of artists in England has undertaken to open and to keep open a channel of communication between the artistic production of the old world and the artistic appreciation of the new.

The time has come, that is, when pictures and statues are to enter like books, music, engravings, into the circulation of the world's life. Landseer and Rosa Bonheur, Maclise and Couture, Stanfield and Gudin, are to follow where Tennyson and Browning, De Balzac and Lamartine, Dickens and Thackeray, Verdi and Meyerbeer have led. It is not easy to overrate the importance of such a revolution in the aesthetic history of our people, but as it would be very easy to utter a great deal of extravagant nonsense thereupon, we shall not dwell upon any possible future just at this moment. Suffice it that the persons who have put their hands to the work are both able and determined to carry it through, and that we must accept their present performance simply as a proclamation, and not at all as a fulfillment of their project. They mean to make us acquainted with the leading schools of European art, to stimulate thereby at once our connoisseurs and our painters; to kindle in the popular mind a warmer eye, and to illuminate the popular brain with a clearer knowledge of painting and of pictures.

To this most desirable end they have now taken the essential first step. They have gathered together as many good pictures as were disposable for their purpose in London and in Paris, and forming them into two groups, have set them before us—the British in the new rooms of the Academy of Design, the French in the old saloon of the Art Union. The fortune of Peace, we are sorry to say, has not been more favorable on this occasion to our English cousins than was the fortune of War in the Crimea. The Manchester Exhibition and the private galleries interfered badly on the other side with the designs of the association, and chronological difficulties appear to have attended the array of their treasure upon this. Many of the best names in English Art are wholly unrepresented in the catalogue of the collection, while of the artists exhibiting, but few are fairly presented to the public whose acquaintance they are now to make. The rooms of the Academy are awkwardly arranged, and are just about as fit for the display of pictures as is the Academy of Music for the performance of operas. Moreover, the paintings are disposed after a strange, incoherent fashion, which dazzles the eye as you enter, and leaves the brain bewildered when you go out. They are "hung" without respect to Chevreuil, or the laws of color—Pre-Raphaelite intensities "killing" naturalist compositions, and fragrant oils literally burning the life out of quiet aquarelles.

The only section of the English School, too, which is prominently put forward in a way to convey something like an adequate idea of its qualities, is the fantastic little knot of the pensive Pre-Raphaelites, and even of these we have not an absolutely satisfactory deputation. Neither Millais nor Rossetti are here, nor more than five or six of the faithful twenty-two, who held their "chapel" in Pimlico, in the days of June. Still we have quite Pre-Raphaelites enough among us, and if we cannot measure their highest aspirations in Holman Hunt's "Light of the World," or Madox Brown's "King Lear," we can at least touch their lowest deep in the "Mother's Grave," the "Fair Rosamond," and "Clerk Saunders."

Possibly a better thing could not have been done, both for the interests of British Art and for the Pre-Raphaelites themselves, than to give them the unluckily conspicuous place which they occupy in the present exhibition. For if anything can make the clever but mistaken adepts of this Eleusinian corporation understand the enormity of the absurdities on which they are wasting their talents, their utter failure to touch the sympathies of a people almost entirely new to the appeals of art, almost as ignorantly fresh, in fact, as were the Italians of the early Pre-Raphaelite period, ought to do so. The Pre-Raphaelites undertake to revive the traditions of the time "when art was still religion." They wish to make a penance of every picture, and of every penance at once a spiritual pleasure and a spiritual profit. Because the painters who tried to paint before Masaccio and Perugino, and Ghirlandajo, Leonardo and Raphael succeeded in painting, naturally devoted their energies to the details which they could master, rather than to the broad effects of which they had not achieved the secret, and because these same painters put themselves to the infinite pains they were at, out of their passionate love for their art—therefore, argue the modern Pre-Raphaelites, no man can possibly cherish a passionate love of his art, unless he abdicates all the facilities of subsequent experience, and all the principles subsequently discovered, and goes back to the tedious processes and the minute results of the "Ages of Faith." This logic is bad enough, but its practical results are still worse. Conceived by men of genius the Pre-Raphaelite theory has been adopted by weaker brethren, who are [illegible] painting up all the weeds, [illegible] bits of straw, old glass, fence-rails and palings that can be found in Great Britain, in an ecstasy of mingled tenderness for the "neglected truths of Nature," and contempt for sentimental fellows like Claude le Lorraine and Edwin Landseer. Some of these interesting fanatics are further afflicted with religious and poetic tendencies which they indulge in the representation of the most incredible mediaeval anatomy, and the most incomprehensible antique symbolism. In a word those of them who have nothing to say keep repeating the letters of the alphabet in an oracular manner, while those of them who have something to say insist upon saying that something in the Norman-French of the Plantagenets, instead of the improved English of her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria.

This is the sum of Pre-Raphaelitism as a specialty. For the mere fidelity in the study of nature, of which they speak as if it were their monopoly, belongs to a dozen other sections of the World of Art as truly as to themselves. Without going back to Mieris, and Metzu and Terburg, who would be but names to most of our readers, we have only to refer to the French Exhibition in Broadway for fifty examples of truth of detail, not to be surpassed by the indefatigable Hunt or the incoherent Millais, and not to be equalled by most of their followers.

It is on the strength of this truth of detail alone that the Pre-Raphaelites can claim as their own Mr. Windus' capital picture of "Middlemass' Meeting his Parents," which (No. 165) is one of the most thoughtful of the paintings in the English Exhibition. For Mr. Windus' picture is positively painted with so little "earnestness" that he has neglected to deprive Middlemass of his midriff and has pandered to the popular eye by obeying the laws of perspective. That in doing these things he has outraged the sanctities of the Pre-Raphaelite faith any man can see at a glance by turning to "Fair Rosamond" under her "pleached bower," or to the mildewed boy who lies upon his "Mother's Grave," a miracle of misery and of white mushrooms, while a little lamb skips along, a most pathetic symbol of orphanage, through the air, *or rather through the space that should be air*, and at some considerable distance above the level of the pea-green turf. How much real power has been thrown away upon the puerile cant of this imaginary "new school," we have evidence enough in the *King Lear* of Madox Brown, and in the *Light of the World* of Holman Hunt. In the latter of these pictures one knows not which most to admire, the splendor of the tones, which is not unworthy of Decamps, the elaborate elegance of the execution, which Meissonier has hardly surpassed, or the delicacy and tenderness of the sentiment, which would have moved the heart of Albert Durer, and which attains what Ary Scheffer has all his life been trying, and in vain, to comprehend. This is one of the few Pre-Raphaelite pictures in which the artist and his "elevated motives" do not immediately obtrude themselves between the spectator and the canvas; it is, of course, a piece of mere mystical symbolism, but it has all the interest of true power. So, too, has the "King Lear" of Madox Brown, although the preposterous tricks of the school are more offensively prominent in this picture. The Cordelia is studied not after Shakespeare, but after the "nature" of the ancient Britons, and she is consequently a slightly coarse and repulsively vehement person, while *Lear* is a mere huddle of white flakes. The perspective, too, is atrociously bad, and the lights throughout the picture dismally theatrical. But there is a positive wealth of feeling and of fancy in the countenances of the group brought out of the tragedy to symbolize the story.

When we quit the Pre-Raphaelite conventicle for the Catholic cathedral of English art we begin to lose our temper. For, knowing as we well know how rich the English ateliers and galleries are, we own ourselves provoked into an unconventional mood of mind by the inadequacy of the contributions sent to us, and by the ignorance or carelessness which has suffered what we have to be so unworthily set before us.

The broad lights of the Hall are thrown upon a crude and *criard* composition of Maclise's, and an oak which Mr. Anthony must have found in the forests of Cockaigne. An excellent picture by Lucy, "The parting of Lord and Lady William Russell," (105) is vexatiously hung opposite to a frantic and cadaverous "disfigurement" of "Romeo and Juliet," the false sentiment and odious coloring of which almost incapacitate one for properly appreciating the gravity, simplicity, strength and unfeigned pathos of the other composition. As a fine specimen of a class of work, on which our American artists have not yet adventured with much success, this painting of Lucy's nevertheless deserves particular attention and study. There is decided merit, too, in a large picture by G. H. Thomas, of Garibaldi at Rome, (151.) The *ensemble* of the battle scene recalls the vivid canvases of H. Vernet, and especially in the group about the General there is a rare warmth of tone and truth of sentiment, as well as an unaffected fidelity of "local coloring." A few small aquarelles by Turner will reward the attention they cannot fail to receive, provided the anxious spectator does not turn away too suddenly, in his disgust at finding them so little like his anticipations of the Turneresque turmoil and whirl of colors. He must remember that he has seen Turner only through the glasses of Ruskin, and looking at him for himself, he may learn a thing or two in regard to the critic as well as the artist.

No. 176, a Coast Scene, is particularly fine—the roll and movement, as well as the light and hue of the waves, and the aerial perspective, write the master's name as visibly on those few inches of paper as it could be impressed upon the wall which Tintoretto covered with his Paradise. Mr. J. H. D'Egville, too, contributes some lovely views of Venice, full of feeling, and handled with infinite taste and grace. Then there are some lady-like imitations of the lady-like Uwins, by Mr. Corbould, altogether worthy to be commended to the makers of Annuals, and a number of clever specimens of that skill in zoology and in horticulture which is not uncommon among the English artists. There are peaches and oranges fit to be looked at, while real peaches and oranges are eaten; there are ducks and hens of much virtue, and various dogs, one of whom vindicates the sagacity of his race by looking at the preternatural legs of "Clerk Saunders," just over the way, with a misty expression, compounded of sorrow and of wrath.

There is a fine aquarelle of J. D. Harding, (91,) which, although "kilt entirely" by being badly hung, is well worth an attempt to do it justice; and there is a head entitled "Cinderella in her coal-carrying days," which, if it was not sent to us as a quiz for the purpose of "planting" the Yankees, is certainly the most sublimely absurd device ever invented by man. In short there are objects enough of interest or of diversion exhibited at the English Rooms to occupy several visits very pleasantly and profitably. But our readers must never forget that we should render ourselves liable to an indictment for libel if we spoke of this exhibition as an exposition of the "English school," and that we do not pretend for a moment to institute any comparison between it and the French Exhibition at the Art Union rooms, which is really a very fair presentation of the most successful and brilliant school of modern art, and which everybody ought to endeavor to see at least twice a week until the first of December, at which time it with the English exhibition, will positively be taken back to Europe.

While deferring for the moment the particular notice which this admirable Gallery so richly deserves, we cannot forbear to say that the most ardent amateur will surely forget in five minutes at the Art-Union Rooms all the vexations and disappointments which he can possibly have experienced at the Academy. The one Meissonier, the one Gudin, Rosa Bonheur's three "stots," and any one of the five Frères there exhibited would make of themselves a Gallery and beget a *furore* among the connoisseurs.

The Close of the Fair at the Crystal Palace.

The Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace closed last night with the announcement of the premiums awarded by the several Committees. The Fair opened on the 24th of September, and it has been, in all respects, a success. Though the remarkably bad weather and the panic have operated very unfavorably, the Managers have no reason to complain of the condition in which they find their treasury on balancing accounts. From the value of the exhibition the toughness of the times has, indeed, somewhat detracted, since many who entered their articles, considering how scarce money was, and how prostrated every department of business, have neglected to keep an exhibitor at the Palace, to point out what was new or valuable in their invention. So the visitor was obliged to pass by very many things, only guessing at their use or presuming them old, which really deserved notice. Those exhibitors who have attended to their business, however, have generally found it to pay,—one manufacturer told us that he had taken more orders during the month past, principally from strangers in the City, than he had obtained in all the rest of the year. Of the department of agricultural implements we have scarcely spoken—never having succeeded in catching an exhibitor during all our frequent visits; yet every farmer and his wife first visited that part of the palace were the ploughs and harrows, reapers and cultivators stood. At just this time of year, City house-keepers naturally went first into the quarter where the large assortment of ranges, furnaces and stoves is set out. Yet it cost us three visits to find the first man who was prepared to show why his furnace was not just such a gas-leaking, incendiary, fuel-wasting nuisance as the one that so largely contributes toward making our brown-stone front a means of grace.

Chilson's Cone furnace is still a new device. Its peculiarity is its broad-topped fire-pot, lined with soapstone or iron staves, which make this part of it gas-tight, surmounted with a cluster of hollow iron cones or tapering radiators, each of which terminates by a small opening in a cast-iron ring, itself a powerful radiator. The claim is that the smoke and gases are consumed either in the cones which, from their shape and proximity to the fire, are exceedingly hot, or in the cast-iron ring above, so that very little is left to pass off in the smoke-pipe,—a great saving of fuel certainly if the thing works as well as it promises.

Bartlett & Lesley's furnace was patented in 1855. Its construction is such that the fire has to travel from three to five times further than in the common furnace—thus wasting little of the heat and diminishing the danger of fire. The cold air is made to travel over a hot surface correspondingly long, and, moreover, passes through the furnace not in one body but divided into their layers. Dispensing with damper-openings and downward drafts, the gas is carried off and the air of the room left pure.

Of stoves we saw but one that was new,—Pierce's, (of Troy,) designed to burn bituminous coal. The country abounds with bituminous coal, but men who come from the regions where it is most abundant, freely say that it cannot be burned in any stove; it so soon clogs all the flues and stuffs the chambers with soot. Pierce aims to obviate the difficulty by making no flues at all, and heating his oven by means of hot air. There is no bottom grate, but the fire-box has a solid iron plate for its bottom and back, (which is lined of course with fire-brick,) set at such an angle to the front grating that the fuel, whether coal or wood, is fed continually to the lower front opening where it is kindled. The flame passes directly over the oven to the pipe or chimney. From the back part of the stove, and underneath, the cold air enters, passing over the oven, down just behind the fire-box, under the oven, up and over it again, till it is discharged in jets just where the flame of the burning fuel was cooling into smoke. Thus the air, passing in a direction different to that of the main draft, is warmed every inch of its progress, receiving its greatest supply of heat directly from the solid back and bottom of the fire-box, and is discharged at the throat, where only fresh oxygen was needed to re-ignite the smoke of the exhausted flame. The theory seems to be perfect; whether its practice with the true bituminous coal would be equally successful we cannot say. But on Thursday a trial was made with it upon a semi-anthracite of which a specimen is on exhibition—the Tiverton coal. This coal burns with a flame much like the bituminous, but, from its lack of sulphur and iron, never clinkers but slacks down on burning. The experiment was entirely satisfactory,—the weight of the coal feeding the fire and pressing out its ashes seasonably, the oven being brought early to a baking heat, and the smoke seeming to be entirely consumed before reaching the pipe.

For lighting houses there are several sorts of oil exhibited. Of improvements for gas burning we found but one that promised much. "Batchelder's anti-flickering gas-burner" attains its object by means of a circle of minute jets of flame around the light. These create an ascending current that shield it from the cool current as effectually as the glass chimney of the common argand lamp.

How to take a sleigh-ride without freezing seems to have been discovered in Mr. John W. Leffert's simple method for warming carriages. His device is substantially an alcohol lamp, set in an iron box underneath the carriage body. A plate of iron over the flame distributes the heat, which finds access to the feet of the merry riders through still another,—a perforated iron plate. There is no possibility of anything being set on fire, and we can see no reason why it should not make a sleigh-ride, with a very pretty companion, quite a tolerable entertainment on a crisp moonlight January night.

Dr. Nebe, of Yorkville, exhibits a "safety stirrup." When the rider of an unmanageable horse is thrown from his saddle, his foot pressing upon a spring releases the strap from the stirrup and lets the rider loose. No position that the rider can assume when sitting in his saddle can detach the stirrup; but no dragging force can be applied to it while his foot is still there that will not disengage it.

There are some fine specimens of copper and lead ore exhibited in not a large collection of minerals. Fisher, Bird & Co. show beautiful specimens of a dark mahogany-colored marble from California. Mr. H. Cobb, of St. Louis, shows a fine but less lively-colored specimen of the Ozark marble. Otherwise, there are few marbles except the old sculptured ones, which are as familiar as the interior of the Palace itself. In a large tank of water one of the floor-clerks experiments with Bunker's Life-Preserving shirts. When "blown up" he submerges it with difficulty, showing how hard it would be for one to drown if buoyed up with such an envelope. He pricks it with a pin, puts it under water, and you hear the bubbles of air escaping. But simply by pinching it together again the orifice is sealed as safely as before. What is the secret preparation in which the cotton cloth was boiled to make it so impermeable to air, Mr. Bunker does not tell us. There are many devices for making our houses more comfortable exhibited on this lower floor; some of them like Ford's admirable window-sash, combining what is desirable in both the folding and sliding sash, are quite sure to come soon into general use. But there are some which are not so useful as they are undoubtedly new. We observed a weather-strip safely patented which gets out of order in a season, and is more annoyance in a week than it does good in a year. There are several blind-adjusters and sash-fasteners, which possibly may be all right and very valuable, but in the models work all wrong. The women hover about the washing machines, wondering whether they really are labor-savers, or as most of them prove, are merely devices requiring more labor to operate than to do without them. Mr. Robert C. Burson exhibits a feather-mattress, that seems the perfection of that luxury, the feathers being placed in separate compartments within the tick, and the whole ventilated by means of small tubes, set like eyelets in the mattress edge.

We have left to the last of this article the description of a machine which many insist is one of the most valuable on exhibition—the Union Roller Gin. It is a very compact machine for ginning Sea Island cotton. It is formed of two rollers, twenty inches long, placed in contact one above the other. The lower roller, of vulcanized rubber, is three inches in diameter, and gives motion to the upper roller, which is fluted, and made of polished steel one inch and a quarter in diameter. In front of the rollers is an iron plate supported on centres below extending up nearly to the line of contact of the rollers, terminating at the upper edge in a small bead or ledge, and has a rapid motion toward and from the bight of the rollers. The seed cotton is fed over a table, and is carried between the rollers and thrown off behind by a revolving fan, while the seeds are retained in front and ripped out by the combined action of the vibrating-plate and the steel roller. The machine which has been in operation daily at the Palace, professes to deliver 300 pounds of ginned cotton in a day without crushing a seed. It can be worked by hand if preferred. It saves the expense and loss by drying, sunning and moting, and yields the fibre in unbroken and perfect condition. The inventor is sanguine that his machine will greatly increase the production of Sea Island Cotton, which is at present but 50,000 bags of 300 pounds each. Much of the territory suited to its growth is unoccupied for lack of a machine that will do for the fine Cottons what Whitney's Gin, when first introduced, did for the short staple.

FROM UTAH.

Capt. Van Vliet's Official Account of his Visit to Utah.

Ham's Fork, Sept. 16, 1857.

Captain: I have the honor to report, for the information of the Commanding-General, the result of my trip to the Territory of Utah.

In obedience to special instructions, dated Head-quarters Army for Utah, Fort Leavenworth, July 28, 1857, I left Fort Leavenworth July 30, and reached Fort Kearney in nine days' traveling, Fort Laramie in ten, and Great Salt Lake City in thirty-three and a half. At Fort Kearney I was detained one day by the changes I had to make and by sickness, and at Fort Laramie three days, as all the animals were forty miles from the post, and when brought in all had to be shod before they could take the road. I traveled as rapidly as it was possible to do with six mule wagons. Several of my teams broke down, and at least half of my animals are unserviceable, and will remain so until they recruit. During my progress towards Utah I met many people from that Territory, and also several mountain men at Green River, and all informed me that I would not be allowed to enter Utah, and if I did, I would run great risk of losing my life. I treated all this, however, as idle talk; but it induced me to leave my wagons and escort at Ham's Fork, 143 miles this side of the city, and proceed alone.

I reached Great Salt Lake City without molestation, and immediately upon my arrival I informed Governor Brigham Young that I desired an interview, which he appointed for the next day. On the evening of the day of my arrival, Governor Young, with many of the leading men of the city, called upon me at my quarters. The Governor received me most cordially, and treated me during my stay, which continued some six days, with the greatest hospitality and kindness. In this interview the Governor made known to me his views with regard to the approach of the United States troops in plain and unmistakable language.

He stated that the Mormons had been persecuted, murdered and robbed in Missouri and Illinois, both by the mob and State authorities, and that now the United States were about to pursue the same course and that, therefore, he and the people of Utah had determined to resist all persecution at the commencement, and that the *troops now on the march for Utah should not enter the Great Lake Valley*. As he uttered these words, all those present concurred most heartily in what he said. The next day, as agreed upon, I called upon the Governor, and delivered in person the letters with which I had been entrusted.

In that interview, and in several subsequent ones, the same determination to resist to the death the entrance of the troops into the Valley was expressed by Governor Young and those about him. The Governor informed me that there was abundance of everything I required for the troops, such as lumber, forage, &c., but that none would be sold to us.

In the course of my conversation with the Governor and the influential men in the Territory, I told them plainly and frankly what I conceived would be the result of their present course. I told them that they might prevent the small military force now approaching Utah from getting through the narrow defiles and rugged passes of the mountains this year, but that next season the United States Government would send troops sufficient to overcome all opposition. The answer to this was invariably the same—"We are aware that such will be the case, but when those troops arrive they will find Utah a desert; every house will be burned to the ground, every tree cut down, and every field laid waste. We have three years' provisions on hand, which we will 'cache,' and then take to the mountains and bid defiance to the powers of the Government." I attended their service on Sunday, and in course of a sermon delivered by Elder Taylor, he referred to the approach of the troops, and declared that they should not enter the Territory. He then referred to the probability of an overpowering force being sent against them, and desired all persons who would apply the torch to their own buildings, cut down their trees, and lay waste their fields, to hold up their hands; every hand in an audience of 4,000 persons was raised at the same moment. During my stay in the city I visited several families, and all with whom I was thrown looked upon the present movement of the troops towards their Territory as the commencement of another religious persecution, and expressed a fixed determination to sustain Governor Young in any measure he might adopt.

From all these facts I am forced to the conclusion that Governor Young and the people of Utah will prevent, if possible, the army of Utah from entering their Territory this season. This, in my opinion, will not be a very difficult task, owing to the lateness of the season, the smallness of our force, and the defences that nature has thrown around the Valley of the Great Salt Lake. There is but one road running into the valley on the side which our troops are approaching, and for over fifty miles it passes through narrow canons over rugged mountains, which a small force could hold against great odds. I am inclined, however, to believe that the Mormons will not resort to actual hostilities until the last moment. Their plan of operations will be to burn the grass, cut up the roads, and stampede the animals, so as to delay the troops until snow commences to fall, which will render the roads impassable. Snow falls early in this region; in fact, last night it commenced falling at Fort Bridger, and this morning the surrounding mountains are clothed in white. Were it one month earlier in the season, I believe the troops could force their way in, and they may be able to do so even now; but the attempt will be fraught with considerable danger, arising from the filling up of the canons and passes with snow. I do not wish it to be considered that I am advocating either the one course or the other. I simply wish to lay the facts before the General, leaving it to his better judgment to decide upon the proper movements. Notwithstanding my inability to make the purchase I was ordered to, and all that Governor Young said in regard to opposing the entrance of the troops into the valley, I examined the country in the vicinity of the city, with a view of selecting a proper military site. I visited the military reserve—Rush Valley—but found it, in my opinion, entirely unsuitable for a military station. It contains but little grass, and is very much exposed to the cold winds of Winter, its only advantage being the close proximity of fine wood; it is too far from the city, being between forty and fifty miles, and will require teams four days to go there and return. I examined another point on the road to Rush Valley, and only about thirty miles from the city, which I consider a much more eligible position. It is in Tuelle Valley, three miles to the north of Tuelle City, and possesses wood, water, and grass, but is occupied by Mormons, who have some sixty acres under cultivation, with houses and barns on their land. These persons would have to be dispossessed, or bought out. In fact, there is no place within forty, fifty, or sixty miles of the city, suitable for a military position, that is not occupied by the inhabitants and under cultivation. Finding that I could neither make the purchases ordered to, nor shake the apparent determination of the people to resist the authority of the United States, I left the city and returned to my camp on Ham's Fork. On my return I examined the vicinity of Fort Bridger, and found it a very suitable position for wintering the troops and grazing the animals, should it be necessary to stop at that point. The Mormons occupy the fort at present, and also have a settlement about ten miles further up Black's Fork, called Fort Supply. These two places contain buildings sufficient to cover nearly half the troops now *en route* for Utah, but I was informed that they would all be laid in ashes as the army advances. I have thus stated fully the result of my visit to Utah, and trusting that my conduct will meet the approval of the Commanding General, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Capt. A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

Capt. A. Pleasonton, A. Asst. Adj.-Gen. Army for Utah, Fort Leavenworth.

A Sharp Letter from Brigham Young on Indian Affairs—His Recommendations Concerning the Troops, &c.

The following is Brigham Young's letter to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, referred to in our dispatches yesterday. It is sufficiently sharp:

Office of Superintendent of Indian Affairs,
G. S. L. City, Sept. 12, 1857.

Sir: Inclosed please find abstract account current and vouchers from 1 to 26 inclusive, (also abstract of employes,) for the current quarter up to this date, as, owing to the stoppage of the mail, I have deemed it best to avail myself of the opportunity of sending, by private conveyance, not knowing when I may have another chance. The expenditures, as you will observe by the papers, amount to $6,411 26, for which I have drawn my draft on the Department in favor of Hon. John M. Bernhisel, delegate to Congress from this Territory. You will also observe that a portion of these expenditures accrued prior to this quarter, which may need a word of explanation. Santa Clara is in Washington County, the extreme southern county of this Territory, and this labor was commenced and partly performed, seeds, grain, &c., furnished prior to the time that Major Armstrong visited those parts of the Territory; hence failed to find its way into his reports, and failed being included in mine, because the accounts and vouchers were not sooner brought in, and hence not settled. Until recently, but little has been effected in that part of the Territory at the expense of the Government, although much has been done by the citizens in aiding the Indians with tools and instruction in cultivating the earth. The bands mentioned are parts of the Piede tribe of Indians, who are very numerous, but only in part inhabit this Territory. These Indians are more easily induced to labor than any others in the Territory, and many of them are now engaged in the common pursuits of civilized life. Their requirements are constant for wagons, plows, spades, hoes, teams and harness, &c., to enable them to work to advantage.

In like manner the Indians in Cache Valley have received but little at the expense of the Government, although a sore tax upon the people. West, and along the line of the California and Oregon travel, they continue to make their contributions, and, I am sorry to add, with considerable loss of life to the travelers. This is what I have always sought, by all means in my power, to avert, but I find it the most difficult of any portion to control. I have for many years succeeded better than this. I learn, by report, that many of the lives of the emigrants and considerable quantities of property have been taken. This is principally owing to a company of some three or four hundred returning Californians who traveled those roads last Spring to the Eastern States, shooting at every Indian they could see—a practice utterly abhorrent to all good people, yet, I regret to say, one which has been indulged in to a great extent by travelers to and from the Eastern States and California. Hence the Indians regard all white men alike as their enemies, and kill and plunder whenever they can do so with impunity, and often the innocent suffer for the guilty. This has always been one of the greatest difficulties that I have had to contend with in the administration of Indian affairs in this Territory. It is hard to make an Indian believe that the whites are their friends, and the Great Father wishes to do them good, when, perhaps, the very next party which crosses their path shoots them down like wolves.

This trouble with the Indians only exists along the line of travel west, and beyond the influence of our settlements. The Shoshones are not hostile to travelers, so far as they inhabit in this Territory, except, perhaps, a few called "Snake Diggers," who inhabit, as before stated, along the line of travel west of the settlements. There have, however, been more or less depredations the present season north, and more within the vicinity of the settlements, owing to causes above mentioned, and I find it of the utmost difficulty to restrain them. The sound of war quickens the blood and nerves of an Indian.

The report that troops were wending their way to this Territory has also had its influence upon them. In one or two instances, this was the reason assigned why they made the attacks which they did upon some herds of cattle. They seemed to think, if it was to be war, they might as well begin to lay in a supply of food when they had a chance. If I am to have the direction of the Indian Affairs of this Territory, and am expected to maintain friendly relations with the Indians, there are a few things that I would most respectfully suggest to be done.

1. *That travelers omit their infamous practice of shooting them down whenever they happen to see one.* Whenever the citizens of this Territory travel the roads they are in the habit of giving the Indians food, tobacco, and a few other presents, and the Indians expect some such trifling favor, and they are emboldened by this practice to come up the road with a view of receiving such presents; when, therefore, travelers from the States make their appearance, they throw themselves in sight with the same view, and when they are shot at, and some of their number killed, as has frequently been the case, we cannot but expect them to wreak their vengeance upon the next company.

2. That the Government should make more liberal appropriations to be expended in presents. I have proven that it is far cheaper to feed and clothe the Indians than to fight them. I find, moreover, that after all, when the fighting is over, it is always followed by extensive presents, which, if properly distributed in the first instance might have averted the fight. In this case, then, the expense of presents is the same, and it is true in nine-tenths of the cases that have happened.

3. *The troops must be kept away*, for it is a prevalent fact that wherever there are the most of these, we may expect to find the greatest amount of hostile Indians, the least security to persons and property.

If these three items could be complied with, I have no hesitation in saying that, so far as Utah is concerned, travelers could go to and from, pass and repass, and no Indian would disturb or molest them or their property.

In regard to my drafts, it appears that the Department is indisposed to pay them—for what reason I am at a loss to conjecture. I am aware that Congress separated the office of Superintendent of Indian Affairs from that of Governor; that the salary of Governor remained the same for his gubernatorial duties, and that that of the Superintendent was $1,500. I do think that inasmuch as I perform the duties of both offices, that I am entitled to the pay appropriated for both, and trust you will so consider. I have drawn again for the expenditure of the present quarter, as above set forth. Of course, you will do as you please about paying, as you have with the drafts for the two last quarters.

The Department has often manifested its approval of the management of the Indian affairs in this Superintendency, and never its disapproval. Why, then, should I be subjected to such annoyance in regard to obtaining the funds for defraying its expenses? Why should I be denied my salary? Why should appropriations made for the benefit of the Indians of this Territory be retained in the Treasury and individuals left unpaid? These are questions I leave for you to answer at your leisure, and meanwhile submit to such course in relation thereto as you shall see fit to direct.

I have the honor to be, &c., your ob't servant,

BRIGHAM YOUNG,
Governor and *ex-officio* Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Utah Territory.

Hon. James W. Denver, Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* publishes a letter from a very sincere Mormon, living in Iron County, Utah, whose wife was a Mormon before he married her. He seems to be perfectly contented with the way things are done out there:

"Our religion is truly dear unto us, and we had hoped to find a quiet asylum here, so far from our enemies. We have not troubled others in the rights and the privileges belonging to them, under the Constitution of our country, but the gathering of troops for Utah, and the feelings of the people of the States, indicate that our persecutions are not at an end. My wife believed in the principles of Mormonism (so called) before we were married, and together we set out in life. Perhaps her friends may say that she has made a poor choice. But we are happy, and the blessing of the Almighty has been with us. We have six children and a comfortable home, although deprived of many of the luxuries of life, in consequence of our isolated position."

Governor Walker at the South—Opinions of the Southern Press.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

That Governor Walker has transcended his official function in rejecting the returns from the Oxford precinct, we have some doubt, but that there was an atrocious effort at a stupendous fraud we have none. It would, however, we think, be premature to pronounce judgment now, without all the evidence before us. The provisions of the law quoted by Governor Walker and Secretary Stanton, do not, in our opinion, very clearly invest them with the authority which they have exercised in rejecting the Oxford votes. But on the ground that the returns were invalid because informal, they may be enabled to justify their conduct in a legal, as we have little doubt they will in a moral, point of view.

According to the telegraphic dispatches, the question was to have been considered, yesterday, by the Cabinet. It will, doubtless, be thoroughly investigated, and we are confident that Governor Walker will be recalled if it is proved to the satisfaction of the Administration, that he was not prompted by a sense of duty and of justice. Although his rejection of the Oxford returns may materially lessen the Pro-Slavery strength in the Legislature, it would, nevertheless, [illegible] of popular sovereignty, to the letter and spirit of the Nebraska Kansas bill, to justice and [illegible] fraudulent votes to be received. The South would [illegible].

The Southern people, [illegible] Walker has injured their interests in violation of law, the Administration will not hesitate to remove him. [illegible] the rejection of the Oxford returns, [illegible] the confidence of Mr. Buchanan, [illegible] that he will instantly cease to [illegible]?

We [illegible] attention to [illegible] recent rejection of the [illegible] Cass County. He speaks out frankly and [illegible]. He may have usurped authority, but [illegible] the South, and the [illegible] the verdict of the President and his Cabinet. They have the means of arriving at the facts, [illegible] with their decision we doubt not the South will be satisfied.

A PRO-SLAVERY VIEW OF KANSAS AFFAIRS.

From the Charleston Mercury.

Lecompton, Tuesday, Oct. 20, 1857.

Messrs. Editors: The Constitutional Convention met, pursuant to adjournment, yesterday, and adjourned over to to-day, for a quorum. [illegible] and the session of the Courts, has delayed the arrival of many members. Before the close of the week we will have a full attendance.

A great deal of excitement prevails. Gov. Walker and his Secretary have shown their hands [illegible] criminal policy, as long [illegible]. Discovering that the late election would result in favor of the Pro-Slavery Party, they have issued a proclamation, [illegible] they will reject the returns of another [illegible].

There is not a color of excuse for this, [illegible]. The presumptions taken are entirely forced, [illegible] view to sustain the position taken by [illegible] States favoring Walker's policy. [illegible] to make it appear that the Black Republicans are in the majority. A large meeting of Delegates and Democrats was held last night, and Walker and Stanton were denounced in unmeasured terms. [illegible] Co. will be exposed. Strange as it may appear, the course of Walker has given us (Convention) a great advantage, [illegible] is not a delegate now in Lecompton, except, perhaps, one or two, but [illegible] Congress.

We are now in a more critical state of Territorial affairs than ever, but I think, with the decided advantage on our side.

[illegible]

We submit to our readers a letter we have received from Kansas, from one of the members of the Convention, now sitting, to frame a Constitution for Kansas. We rejoice at the news it imparts, that the Pro-Slavery party, instead of cowering under the united power of the Administration agents and the Black Republicans, has risen higher, and will meet, with a becoming spirit, the disadvantageous circumstances under which it is placed. Walker is cast off, as doubtless he anticipated, by the whole Democratic Party. He will, we presume, carry off as many as he can to the Abolitionist or Black Republican Party, and their leader will make good his promise to join them, and aid them in their efforts to overthrow the Democratic Party.

GOVERNOR WALKER'S COURSE.

From the Charleston Mercury.

But, admitting that all the objections of the Governor and his Secretary were perfectly good—that the oath taken by the [illegible] of the election should have been inscribed on their returns—and that the roll of the [illegible] most abundant grounds for [illegible], they had nothing to do with it. The law had not elevated them into judges of the elections. The Secretary was nothing but a recording and ministerial officer. Their [illegible] to set aside the returns of the [illegible] of the elections, and thus set up a majority in the *Territorial Legislature of Abolitionists and Black Republicans*, is in perfect keeping with their whole course since they entered the Territory of Kansas. It is plain that, in the opinion of these precious worthies, their mission was—cost what it may—to make *Kansas a Free State*; but we rejoice to believe that they may yet be defeated.

A MORE MODERATE VIEW ON THE SAME SIDE.

From the Richmond (Va.) South.

We have never known an act in which not only the relation of the federal authorities to the State Government, but the harmony of the several departments of the same Government, were so flagrantly violated. We care not if Governor Walker had seen a regiment of Free-soilers, each with his carpet-bag and walking cane, dusty with travel, arrive at the polls and cast their suffrage for a Free-soil candidate. If the judges of election allowed such men to vote, Governor Walker could not have prevented them. A strong-minded but illiterate Justice was once told that no decree could be pronounced against a party because, technically speaking, he was not "in Court." "But," said the Justice, "he is in Court—I see him. The Court shall decree against him." *In the elections of Kansas, even if the most flagrant frauds had been perpetrated against the law of suffrage*—and we by no means believe or admit such to have been the fact in regard to the Democrats of Kansas—they were not committed in the official view of the Governor, and he had no power to arrest or prevent them. The responsibility for such wrong, with the power of prevention or redress, was with the officers of the people—the remedy was with the representatives of the people. The fact of the violation of the law is no reason for the abrogation of the law by the act of a functionary sworn to observe it.

We can explain this open violation of duty by Governor Walker, by one theory. It is confirmed by the *Evening Post*, a Free-Soil paper. He is determined to throw off his allegiance to the Democratic Administration, and place himself "at the head of a party at the North, against which the Administration would be powerless."

Governor Walker, like Bacon, is not content "to go out in a snuff." He has mounted the horse of preferment. He has determined not to dismount without a struggle. He thinks he holds the Administration by the throat. If they sustain him, the consequences will be disastrous to the South. If they do not, he passes to the camp of Free-Soilers, and heads the relentless enemies of the Democratic Party in their deadly assaults. But he has done his worst; and so soon as his treachery shall have been avowed by any act of open defiance, he will cease to be dangerous. It is only when pretending to represent the Democratic Party that we dread the effect of his machinations.

A GEORGIA VIEW OF THE MATTER.

From the Savannah Georgian.

GOV. WALKER AND KANSAS.—The very meddlesome little gentleman, whose name heads this article, seems to be determined to exhaust entirely his stock of popularity, which was considerable less than a year since. He, among all the statesmen of the day, seems alone to have failed to appreciate the grand principle which recommended the Kansas-Nebraska Act to the sound thinking men of the country, to wit: Non-intervention. Either this or he has made himself wilfully blind to the evident duties imposed upon him—according to our idea his course should have been that, best expressed by Mr. Calhoun, [illegible] "masterly inactivity"—he should have gone into the Territory without expressing an opinion, he should have had no party combinations of any kind, and [illegible] to induce this or that side to take this or that step—as a man will sometimes stand by to see two boys have a bout at fisticuffs, and so long as they confine themselves to the legitimate proceedings of such an encounter, [illegible] a black eye or bloody nose, will not interfere; yet when they proceed to gouging, or using brickbats or rocks, will put in his strong arm and command the combatants to cease. So should it have been with the Governor of Kansas—he should have stood calm, impartial and decided, the friend of neither party, and his arm should have been only raised to strike for the majesty of the law.

His career has been a short one, (and if the telegraph speaks truly, will soon terminate,) yet, within that limited period, he has contrived to be guilty of more palpable violations of the principle upon which our Territories are hereafter to form themselves into independent sovereignties, than an ordinary man could do, if he was trying to carry out a systematic intermeddling. His first exploit was his inaugural—his second, the Topeka speech—his third was giving his written opinion that the payment of the Territorial Tax was not necessary as a qualification to vote—his fourth was inducing the United States soldiers to vote, in direct violation of one of the principal clauses of the Kansas act—and his last caps the climax, where he constitutes himself Supreme Judge of the election returns, and refuses his certificate of election in Oxford Precinct, Johnson County.

Many of the friends of the Administration, and [illegible] the Administration itself, must have felt hurt at the Georgia and Mississippi resolutions, yet time has fully justified the censure then cast upon Governor Walker. To some it seemed to argue a lack of confidence in Mr. Buchanan, but it was not so. Those resolutions were proposed by his most ardent supporters, and trust and reliance has been proved in a demonstration by the fact that although the opposition took the extreme Southern ground, and held out the bait to tempt men of warm political complex-

ANOTHER FAMILY SCANDAL.

Murder Committed by the Husband of the Victim—Disreputable Story of Crime.

The tragedy which occurred at the St. Lawrence Hotel in Philadelphia on Wednesday afternoon, in which Mr. Benjamin Carson, President of the Atlantic Bank at Tamaqua, Penn., was killed by one Thomas Wyncoop, first appeared in the morning papers. Some, it appears, a year since, one Miss McCauley, of Wilmington, Del., had married a man, who, after marriage, said his wife was pregnant by another man, and that the parties had been guilty of criminal intercourse while the woman was still a young lady at boarding-school. On Wednesday, Carson called upon Carson at the St. Lawrence Hotel, in Philadelphia, a fashionable establishment, and after an angry conversation, ended by stabbing Carson with a bowie-knife. Four balls entered Carson's body, killing him instantly. Carson was a married man.

The Philadelphia Bulletin gives the past history of the parties, as follows:

Carson was a native Englishman by birth, and when he first came to Schuylkill County, some years ago, began to work as a miner. He saved money, and finally went into the business of a peddler, and became a large dealer in hardware, with a store in Tamaqua. He married a lady of Philadelphia, to whom he has been married twenty-five years, and they have never had any children. A few years ago he became acquainted with a Miss Jane McCauley, residing in Sassafras Cottage, where he was in the habit of spending his leisure hours. At the school, Miss McCauley was understood to be a very fast girl. It is presumed that a guilty intimacy then existed between the parties, of which Mr. Carson was at all times, as yet, entirely ignorant.

About two years ago, and while Miss McCauley was still at school, Carson became acquainted with Mr. Wyncoop, who was a teacher of a school in Wilmington, Del., but also a native of the Keystone State. Wyncoop became acquainted with Miss McCauley, at Wilmington, Del., but discovered, after marriage, that

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 7, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE DAILY TIMES is published every morning [illegible]

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; [illegible] copies for Five Dollars.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.—Bills of all specie-paying Banks received at par.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All [illegible] is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the good faith of the communication.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

[illegible]

NEWS OF THE DAY.

[illegible] mails, with dates from London [illegible] Oct. 24, reached this City, from [illegible] yesterday afternoon. We continue to [illegible] from our foreign exchanges, copious extracts [illegible] financial panic, as the all-absorbing topic [illegible] day. The London Times believes that the [illegible] advance in the Bank of England's rate of discount [illegible] arrest the drain of gold to the United [illegible] But the large quantities of specie brought [illegible] Canada does not look like an indication of [illegible]. It is stated that heavy amounts of [illegible] been withdrawn from the Bank of France [illegible] to America. The only political [illegible] of any importance is the announcement that a Regency will probably be appointed in Prussia, [illegible] King's health is much shattered, and it is [illegible] that he will never again be able to resume the duties and responsibilities of his high [illegible]. On the first page of this morning's paper will be found various miscellaneous articles on foreign topics of interest.

BRIGHAM YOUNG has addressed a letter to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, ostensibly to render [illegible] of the dealings with the Indians in [illegible] the last quarter, but in reality to give [illegible] a piece of his mind. He transmits [illegible] for $6,811 to cover the quarter's expenditure, but adds that he has little hope of its acceptance, two quarters being already in arrears. [illegible] why the Government refuses to recognize his authority in the Indian Superintendency in the Territory, and administers a series of sharp rebukes. He avers that the scurvy treatment of the Indians by overland emigrants is a [illegible] of mischief among the tribes, and that the reported march of the troops towards [illegible] only aggravates the evil; and adds a recommendation that travelers omit their nefarious practice of "shooting down an Indian when they happen to see one." BRIGHAM YOUNG is silent on Mormon [illegible].

This country is at last indebted to General PILLOW for bringing out some developments of the history of the Mexican War which it would otherwise, probably, have remained in ignorance of. Gen. HITCHCOCK has written another letter to the St. Louis Republican, this time in reply to an article which recently appeared in the Washington [illegible], relative to the movement of the Army in the Valley of Mexico over the Chalco road, to avoid the fortifications of Peñon. Gen. HITCHCOCK [illegible] that the movement was contemplated by Gen. SCOTT before the army left Puebla.

SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., in a letter, dated Nov. [illegible] (not received by the Board on that day,) communicates to the Commissioners of Police his [illegible] to accept the vacant Commissionership. His private business does not permit the sacrifice [illegible] acceptance would make necessary. A very complimentary letter from distinguished citizens, urging a different decision on his part, has but just [illegible] in the eye of the public.

The unemployed gathered again yesterday in Tompkins-square to the number of 5,000. They were addressed by Messrs. BOWLES and SMITH, after which they formed in procession, and proceeded to the Merchants' Exchange in Wall-street. They were there addressed by Mr. BOWLES again. [illegible] the Exchange they proceeded to the City Hall, where Messrs. BOWLES and SMITH addressed them again, and a Committee was appointed to wait upon the Mayor, and learn whether anything could be done for them. Mr. BOWLES, the Chairman, interrogated the Mayor, who, in reply, said he believed something would be done on Tuesday next to give them employment. The Committee reported, and the meeting adjourned for about an hour. They met again in the same place, when they were again addressed by Mr. BOWLES, and then they adjourned. A subsequent meeting was held in Tompkins-square, at which some cases of extreme suffering were stated. They adjourned with the understanding that they would meet again at 9½ o'clock this morning. The speeches were more in favor of maintaining order and quiet than those delivered before.

The Hardware merchants held another meeting yesterday afternoon in the Astor House, at which, after a tedious debate, a substitute, for the resolution recommending the six months' credit system, which had been reported by the Committee, was adopted, and a four months' standard, to go into operation on the first day of January next, was carried by the Chairman's casting vote.

There are indications that the news of our Hard Times received on the other side, will materially check emigration; the ship Baltic, one of the most popular of ZERGA's Liverpool line, arrived here yesterday with only 29 passengers all told. She sailed Oct. 6, after the intelligence of the revulsion had reached England.

The interminable case of HAMILTON vs. The Accessory Transit Company commenced its Winter campaign yesterday in the Supreme Court, General Term, on an appeal from the findings at Special Term. It will be remembered that the case involves the legality of WALKER's Government and the decree of President RIVAS in dissolving the Transit Company.

There was an interesting case before Judge THOMPSON in the Marine Court, yesterday, involving the responsibility of the proprietors of hotels. A sum of money was placed in the hands of the clerk of one of our hotels for safe keeping, by a person stopping at the hotel. The next day the clerk absconded with the money. The proprietors claimed that they were not liable. The owner of the money brought a suit, and the Judge decided that the proprietors were liable for the amount.

The general Produce Markets yesterday presented [illegible] new features. Flour fell off 5c. ℔ bbl., and Wheat about 2c. ℔ bushel, with more sellers than buyers. Corn was quiet, yet steady. Pork was more active, but not dearer, while Beef was dull and lower. A fair inquiry prevailed for [illegible] at uniform rates. Cotton, Coffee, Rice and [illegible] lightly dealt in, and prices were generally nominal. Freights were reported rather heavy and languid.

The Port Wardens now experience little opposition in the exercise of their functions in the survey of vessels and damaged cargoes; the old marine surveyors have, it is said, generally given up the business, and some of them have gone into other pursuits. The Port Wardens on an average survey from 25 to 30 vessels daily.

The Republicans met in primary meeting last night, and selected delegates to Conventions which are to nominate City, Judicial, Council, Ward, School and Aldermanic officers.

The Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace closed last evening, when premiums were announced.

The new wharf and buildings at Sandy Hook are nearly completed, and will be ready for use before Winter sets in. Fifty men are engaged upon the work.

There are now 30 vessels loading grain and flour at this port, about one-half bound for Liverpool and the remainder for Glasgow. They will average about 20,000 bushels for each ship.

THE CENTRAL PARK.—The Mayor assured the committee of unemployed laborers who called upon him, yesterday that the Common Council would authorize the immediate resumption of work upon the Central Park. We trust this assurance may prove to be well founded. The work is authorized and is to be done, and there are many conclusive reasons why it should be prosecuted now rather than postponed. It will cost less now than bye-and-bye, since labor is cheaper. The sooner it is done the sooner it can be brought into use, and hundreds of laborers can find employment upon it who need work for the support of their families. We trust it will be resumed at once.

The South and Gov. Walker.

We copy from several of our Southern exchanges comments upon Gov. WALKER's rejection of the "simulated and fictitious returns" of votes that were never cast, in Kansas. The tone of these comments is full of significance. The ultra Pro-Slavery Press are open and vehement in their denunciations of Gov. WALKER for having rejected the fraudulent votes which were to have given power in the Territory to the Pro-Slavery minority! Not one of these journals pretends that the Pro-Slavery Party has the majority,—that the returns were correct or valid, or that the votes returned were cast. Yet they are all astounded that Gov. WALKER should have had the audacity to reject them! They dwell with impressive and painful emphasis upon the technical wrong of which he was guilty, in even thinking anything about the legality or illegality of the returns. This was none of his business—he was merely a clerk—his duty was simply to read the returns, and give certificates to the parties therein said to have the most votes. And the Chivalry of the South is much more shocked at his daring to scrutinize the returns, and even asking whether they were genuine or forged,—than they are at the attempt to cheat a whole people of their rights by a gigantic and wholesale fraud!

Is it characteristic of Southern chivalry thus to strain at a gnat and swallow a camel? Is the honor upon which it prides itself purely a technicality,—dwelling exclusively upon small irregularities, and hugging to its bosom enormous crimes that promise to enure to its advantage? One would suppose that any man of honor,—any man who professed any regard for justice or fair dealing, would rejoice at the defeat of such a fraud as was attempted in these returns, and find abundant excuse for any trifling irregularity of the process, in the substantial and important service thus rendered to the public. But the journals from which we quote seem absolutely enraged at the prevention of a crime, because they suppose it to have been "irregularly" accomplished! They do not seem to be aware that by this course they virtually make themselves accomplices in the crime which Gov. WALKER has happily thwarted; that they confess, by the tenor of their language, their willingness to subvert and discard every principle of democracy, to scout and trample upon popular rights, to countenance and support any conceivable fraud, and to justify the most infamous and outrageous crimes, if thereby they can secure the extension of Slavery.

President BUCHANAN has now, what every man in his position must prize most highly, the power of shaping the opposition to his Administration. If he sustains Governor WALKER and goes forward in the policy thus far pursued in Kansas, he will strengthen and consolidate the Democratic Party throughout the North, and can count confidently upon the support of the great body of the people,—incurring the hostility only of the ultras at the South and at the North. If he yields to the Pro-Slavery pressure of the South, he will forfeit the confidence of the country at large, and run upon the same rocks and shoals which wrecked the craft of his predecessor. It would seem to be a very easy matter to make a choice: yet it is equally easy for a sagacious, ambitious politician to make mistakes. Thus far, in spite of ominous and damaging rumors to the contrary, we have no reason to doubt that the Kansas policy of Governor WALKER is fully approved, and will be sustained by the Administration. What effect the excitement and pressure of a Congressional session will produce, remains to be seen.

Arming the Police.

Superintendent TALLMADGE has asked of the Police Commissioners authority to arm "ten prudent and discreet patrolmen with revolvers," as a means of increasing the efficiency of the Police, and of counteracting the consequences of the very small number of men of which the Police force is composed. There are very grave objections to an armed Police, but there can be no doubt of the inadequacy of the force, in its present form, to the duties required of it,—and it must be either armed or increased.

According to the report of the Superintendent there are now on duty but 605 patrolmen in the whole City, and as but half of this force are on duty at a time, there are but 300 policemen to guard the City in its whole extent, from Harlem to the Battery. Scattered as this small force must be, it is evidently impossible for it to render the protection required at its hands.

We have already had foreshadowings of probable mobs and riots occasioned by so many laboring poor being out of work among us; but the Winter months are always more rife of crime and disturbances in the best of times, and even without our gloomy prospects, our police force would be wholly inadequate to the protection of the City. As nearly every ruffian carries a concealed weapon of destruction about his person, the single-handed policeman goes on his beat at a great disadvantage to encounter the villains he will be called on to arrest. Three of our policemen have, within a short time, been murdered by ruffians whom they attempted to arrest, before assistance could be rendered. The only implement of defence which the patrolman now carries, a short club called a billy, is of very little account in a contest with a ruffian armed with a revolver or a bowie-knife. It may not be prudent to put revolvers into the hands of the policemen, but something must be done to render them effective or even safe. The mere knowledge that a part of the police force has been armed with revolvers, will invest them with much greater terror than they now possess for the prowling rascals that infest the City. Superintendent TALLMADGE says that the mere exhibition of a revolver on election day, by some of the force, had a marvelously powerful effect in quelling an incipient riot.

The objections to an armed police are patent to every one; the danger of placing deadly weapons in the hands of men who may use them with impunity at their own discretion, is too great to be lightly incurred; and it is only as the choice of a lesser evil that such a measure could be recommended.

The Mayoralty.

An active interest is already becoming manifest in the approaching Charter Election. It is very evident that a much larger vote will be polled in that contest than in the one just closed. There is infinitely more at stake,—for the people of this City have a much more direct and important interest in the Government of the City than in that of the State. The former comes more closely home to them. They feel its action, or lack of action, in their daily business,—in the security of their persons and property, in the peace and order of the streets, in the conveniences and comforts of daily life. As a general thing, therefore, the vote for City officers seldom falls below the vote for State or Federal officers, even in the most heated political contests. At the last Presidential election, for example, the aggregate vote cast for President in this City was 78,886—and that for Mayor was 78,058—only 828 less.

The City vote for Mayor is much more likely to exceed the vote for State officers now that the two elections are separated, and especially under the circumstances which surround the present canvass. In the State election there was very little interest, because there was very little at stake. Hundreds and thousands neglected to vote, simply because they saw nothing important to vote for. In the City canvass this feeling of indifference does not exist. It is universally felt by men of all parties and classes, that our City Government is rapidly approaching a crisis,—that under existing auspices the increase of taxation, the impunity of crime, the lack of public spirit and the predominance, in our public councils, of partisan and personal selfishness over regard for the public welfare, justify the most serious apprehensions and demand the most earnest efforts of every citizen for reform. The official conduct of Mayor WOOD during the financial embarrassments of the past few weeks, has quickened this feeling among all classes of the community. Instead of seeking to allay discontent and promote the public peace, he has taken advantage of the public distress to excite the worst passions of the destitute and the ignorant, and to array them in open and menacing hostility, not only to the City authorities, but to the great mass of the whole community. He has flattered them by promises which he knows can never be fulfilled. He has endeavored to force the City into competition with the thousands of small dealers of provisions, groceries and other necessaries of life, to their certain ruin. He has sought to arouse the animosities of the poor against the rich, and has offered arguments in advance to excuse mob violence and depredations upon property. The disturbed, restless and threatening condition of the mass of the unemployed is due mainly to his pandering to their passions and misleading their minds by delusive expectations.

These are precisely the acts which arouse public feeling and summon men to the active discharge of their political duties. We are not surprised, therefore, to find in the public mind a general conviction that the public peace and the welfare of the City demand the election of some other Mayor. The Winter upon which we are entering threatens to be one of distress, difficulty and commotion, and we shall need at the head of our City government, some man who will *not* sacrifice the public good to his own personal or political ambition. There is, moreover, thus far manifest a remarkable absence of party feeling in regard to the Charter Election. Every one feels that partisanship has nothing to do with our choice of City officers, and that the canvass should be conducted with exclusive reference to the administration of City affairs. We hear of no movements, in any party, to nominate party candidates for Mayor. The Republican and American Conventions meet, we believe, next Monday night;—but so far as we are informed, neither of them is likely to make any nomination,—both preferring to await some independent movement which shall take the question entirely out of party politics and present a candidate whom all the opponents of Mayor WOOD can support upon his merits, and with exclusive reference to City interests. Several names are mentioned for the place,—but none are unduly or improperly pressed. It is felt that the candidate should be a man of high character, of personal resolution, decision and energy, and a Democrat in his political affinities. *Any* such man, properly nominated, will receive the support of the great mass of our citizens without distinction of party.

There are some persons who are disposed to regard the recent Democratic vote as insuring the success of Mayor WOOD. It may be well for such persons to recall the fact, that at the election a year ago, while

BUCHANAN's vote was	41,414
WOOD's was but	34,563
So that WOOD ran	6,851

votes behind the Democratic ticket, although the election was on the same day, and he had the full benefit of the zeal and enthusiasm which the Presidential contest aroused. It will be noted, also, that he fell still further behind the aggregate vote of the four candidates who, with singular wisdom, were put in the field against him for Mayor. Their votes stood:

BARKER, American	25,271
BLEECKER, Republican	9,875
LIBBY, Democrat	4,649
WHITING, Independent	3,700
Total	43,495
WOOD's Vote	34,563
Majority against him	8,932

In an election, therefore, where Mr. BUCHANAN received a majority over both competitors of 4,142, Mr. WOOD was in a minority of 8,932. Unless there has been some very remarkable increase in Mayor WOOD's popularity, or some great change in the sentiment of the community at large, we see no reason for assuming, or for fearing, that his reëlection is a matter of course.

THE BULLS AND BEARS IN MOTION AGAIN.—Wall-street cannot be quiet long at a time. It seemed, but a few weeks since, as though the Bulls and Bears had been so completely used up by their efforts to resist the "pressure," that it would be a very long time before they would find themselves on their feet and in working order. But a glance at the sales at the regular meetings of the Board of Brokers for the past week, will show that the speculators for a rise, and the operators for a corner, are still in active operation. The Bulls and Bears were only scotched, not killed, by the panic. The spirit of gambling is as rife as ever it was, and a new generation of operators stands ready to rush in and fill the places made vacant by the retirement of the leading veterans of the Street. The next arrival from Europe may check, for a while, the tendency to speculation, but it will break out again with new force as long as there are fancy stocks to gamble in, or sales can be made on time of securities which the seller never possessed, and the purchaser never means to receive.

Everybody's Business.

The truth that "everybody's business is nobody's business," has of late received abundant illustration in these United States. Hardly a day passes over us without leaving its record of some flagrant folly or some outrageous crime, which protests, more eloquently than any words, the shameful incompetency of our public authorities, and the dangerous disorganization of our social machinery.

It is everybody's business to see that the laws of the land are executed, that the rights of the citizen are respected, and the duties of the citizen enforced, throughout the length and breadth of the land. In Europe, even in England, the practical supervision of the interests of society is distinctly delegated to certain classes of the population. In this country we have affirmed what we hold to be a safer and wiser theory; and we have diffused over the whole surface of the population those responsibilities which in monarchical and aristocratical countries are concentrated upon the conspicuous heads of a few. We have done this because we believed that in this way the life and the property of each individual would be more thoroughly guaranteed, and the general prosperity of the nation more steadily advanced. Have we renounced this belief, and are we deliberately doing our best to argue ourselves and the world out of all faith in democratic principles, and all confidence in democratic institutions? If this is not our actual condition of mind—if such is not our absolute object and our resolute intention—then it is clearly time that we should begin to take some heed to our ways; for the signs of the times are full of trouble.

The gradual demoralization which has been going on for the last few years in the political world, and the gradual withdrawal of the most intelligent and honorable classes of our citizens from all continuous and persistent concern with the political affairs of the country, are now beginning to bear their natural fruits in an increasing contempt of the law, and an increasing disposition on the part of the individual citizen to do for himself what everybody has undertaken, and what everybody neglects, to do.

The American traveler in Corsica or Albania considers himself to be transferred from the circle of civilization to the confines of barbarism. Every man that he meets carries his pistol or his gun; every house at which he stops is a small fortress. His guides entertain him with sanguinary narratives of private vengeance or public disorder at every step of his journey. Under this picturesque rock it was that the bandits of yonder mountain maintained a battle-royal with the *gens d'armes* of the Government, and came off victorious. Beneath that pretty grove lie the remains of a dashing brother who fell in a family fray, but he has since been avenged by the slaughter of five or six "people of importance." This village was burned the other day, and sacked by a troop of discharged dragoons. That district is governed by a Pasha who began life at Constantinople as a thief and a swindler, and worked his way up to power by pandering to the passions of his masters.

All these of course are the characteristics of a semi-savage society, and the vagrant New-Yorker or Bostonian can hardly be blamed if in the midst of such scenes his conscious bosom swells with gratifying recollections of Union-Square or Beacon-street, while his philanthropic eye moistens with pity in gazing upon the unhappy people who are condemned to live in lands so lawless and so rude.

But what shall the Bostonian or the New-Yorker say when he comes home to read the journals of his native City? To-day he is electrified by the details of a dozen private murders—to-morrow he is thunderstruck by the menaces of a municipal mob. So far as facts can speak, the annals of every day proclaim the equal impotence of the law to redress private wrongs, to restrain public violence, or to provide against the emergencies of public misfortune. A member of Congress has a family grief of the bitterest kind against his brother-in-law. He stumbles upon his enemy, draws a revolver and shoots him to death. He gives himself up to the authorities only to be discharged at once, and goes on his way, rejoicing in the approval of his own self-respect, and tolerably secure of the public sympathy. Another man has a similar though a deeper injury to avenge. He takes the same way of settling accounts with his antagonist, and passionately appeals to the policemen who arrest him to witness that he "has done his duty to himself and to his God." A distinguished advocate is resisting the attempt of the seducer to draw his victim once again into his power, and in the course of his argument publicly invites that victim's brother to hasten from his distant home, pistol in hand, and put to death the destroyer of his sister's peace and fame, assuring him at the same time that he will be welcomed and applauded by the whole community. A husband is accused of making himself the jailer of his wife after passing upon her as her judge, and an expounder of the law disdains to defend his client from the charge, maintaining that the good old custom of mediæval Italy, when every Marquis might murder his Marchioness on the slightest provocation, and a dissatisfied Duke might pack off his Duchess to a convent in the hills without bothering Pope or father, exists in full force and virtue up to this hour in the metropolis of New-York.

Of all these things there is but one issue possible. Do we desire to see it attained?

Unhinged as is our private life from its relations to the State, our public life is rapidly evolving dangers yet more palpable. The elections of our capitals are carried on under the protection of the musket or the bayonet, or given over to the control of reckless and organized ruffians. The distress of the laboring classes in a great commercial city is made the lever of a communistic [illegible] upon the fears and the interests of all industrious and prosperous citizens, by the official head of the civic Government. The most senseless expedients of the extremest social theorists are advocated as measures of public relief by a man who knows perfectly well that those expedients, being senseless, will prove to be futile, and who expects from them only an aggravation of the sufferings of the poor, and an opportunity of personal advantage to accrue from the recommendation to himself. His appeal is answered by an uproar of demagogic violence and folly, and by threats of reënacting in New-York the horrors which drew down upon Paris the cannonades of CAVAIGNAC, and ruined for half a century the hopes of republicanism in Europe.

Such are the results of the neglect by everybody of everybody's business. Everybody alone can remedy the mischief, and if everybody's eyes are not by this time opened to see the need of going to work in earnest, then we certainly deserve the worst that can happen to us.

THE LAST HOMICIDE IN PHILADELPHIA.—Hardly a week had elapsed after the brothers MCKIBBIN shot at their brother-in-law in Chambersburg, in Pennsylvania, and were permitted to go at large on trifling bail, when a gentleman, named SMITH, walks into a hotel in Philadelphia, and deliberately shoots a Mr. CARTER while conversing with him in a public room. The excuse of the murderer was that his wife had been dishonored by the victim of his revenge. As the occurrence which led to this last tragedy was not a very recent one, it may be reasonably inferred that the McKibbin affair led to the perpetration of the murder of CARTER. Had Mr. MCKIBBIN published his letter, openly exulting in his murderous attack upon his brother-in-law, and regretting that his intention to take the life of the man who dishonored his sister had not been successful. This must have been read by the murderer of CARTER, who, doubtless, argued with himself that, if a man could be justified for shooting the seducer of his sister, there could be no serious consequence to himself from shooting the man who had dishonored his wife. The Philadelphians have now another opportunity of deciding whether an individual may take the law into his own hands, and murder with impunity any one who violates the sanctity of his domestic relations.

The British Special Minister to Central America.

The announcement we were enabled to make in the TIMES of the 19th ult., as to the appointment of a special British Minister to the Central American Government, and as to the probability of the individual to be selected for that office, has been confirmed in every particular.

By the *Canada's* mails, just arrived, we learn from our London correspondent, under date Friday, Oct. 23, that on the afternoon of that day special audience was given at Windsor by Queen VICTORIA to SIR WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY, K. C. B., who was introduced by the Earl of CLARENDON, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and received his credentials.

SIR WILLIAM, who will be accompanied by Lady OUSELEY, formerly Miss VAN NESS, daughter of the late Governor of Vermont, and subsequently United States Minister at Madrid, was to have sailed from Liverpool by the packet of the 30th, and on the day preceding would be entertained at Richmond Hill, the hospitable seat of Mr. W. BROWN, member for South Lancashire, Chairman of the Atlantic Telegraph Company and of the Honduras Inter-Oceanic Railway Company—a gentleman who never misses an opportunity of promoting the interchange of cordiality and good feeling between the citizens of the two States, whether in their political, commercial or social relationship.

Express Companies—Their Mode of Doing Business.

A few years ago, a certain individual who had failed in some mercantile pursuit, having nothing else to do, set to work traveling back and forth between two of the principal Atlantic cities, carrying a few small parcels in an ordinary carpet-bag, executing a few commissions and doing a few other errands. It paid, and by-and-by another individual started upon like peregrinations, upon another route, and then another, until finally one began to hear of HARNDEN & CO.'S, LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO.'S, and other expresses, and it began to be said that they were a great public convenience, indeed that the world could not well go on without them.

In the Winter of 1849, the first joint-stock Express Company was organized with the name of the AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, with a capital stock of $300,000, which has since, from time to time, been increased to $750,000. Between 1849 and 1854, to satisfy the public demand for express facilities, three other equally important Express Companies have been organized, namely, WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S California Express and Exchange Company, with a capital stock of $600,000; the UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, with a capital stock of $500,000, and the NATIONAL EXPRESS COMPANY, with a capital stock of $250,000.

All these Companies have their head offices in the City of New-York, and, with their lines and agencies, ramify and extend in every direction, to every part of the United States and Canada, including California, Oregon, the Pacific coast, and the West Indies. At a later period the ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY was organized, likewise with a large capital stock and extensive lines.

All these Companies are organized under nearly similar articles of association and copartnership, which, with certain acts of the Legislature of this State, recognizing and giving validity to their provisions, confers upon them a peculiar legal status and character, combining the unity and stability of corporate bodies with the personal interest, energy and responsibility of copartnership. Internally, and so far as the relations of the stockholders to each other and to the joint associations of which they are members are concerned, these Companies partake of the character of corporations, the interest of each stockholder in the joint capital and property being represented by scrip, which, under certain regulations for the preservation of the responsibleness of the members and the integrity of the Companies, may be sold in the market, and transferred on the books of the Company like the stock of a bank or other corporation.

On the other hand, essentially, and so far as third parties and the public are concerned, these Companies are copartnerships, and like copartnerships, are controlled and managed by parties whose whole property, as well as business, character and reputation, are involved in their success. Their responsibility, therefore, is by no means limited to the amount of their joint capital and property, or even double that amount, as is the case with our banks, but extends to the whole aggregate amount of the property and wealth of all the members; and when it is considered that the number of stockholders in most of these Companies range from two to four hundred, many of whom are men of large property, our readers can judge intelligently of the nature and degree of their responsibility.

[illegible] of the nature and scope of the business which these organizations contemplate and provide for, we presume our readers consider themselves sufficiently well informed, though we are satisfied that even as to this no very clear understanding is prevalent, for even as forwarders or carriers of freight, the "service" they undertake to do is of a peculiar character and cannot contemplated or authorized to be done by any Railroad or other mere transportation Company.

They take from the hand of the consignor at the door of his own bank, counting-house, office or workshop, whatever may be required to be safely transported, and by their messengers they retain possession of it, until by the most rapid means of transit, it is delivered into the hand of the consignee, at the door of his own bank, counting-house, office or workshop, wherever that may be, far or near, or over however many lines of railroads, steamships or other lines of transportation, it may have to pass.

This is of course a species of service that cannot be rendered by any Railroad Company, or other transporter, for the simple reason that no one Railroad Company runs everywhere—has not indeed the legal right, if it would, to be concerned with running anywhere, except strictly on its own rails—and can legally only receive and deliver property at or within their own termini. This is the peculiar feature of the Express Companies, as distinguished from Railroad Companies, or other Transportation Companies, in this department of their business, and an important point to be understood by the public. By an immense organization of offices, agents, messengers, [illegible] and other means and appliances, they can as easily and safely take a package, large or small, from any Wall-street bank or Broadway warehouse, and deliver it at the proper bank or warehouse in Cincinnati, St. Louis or Kansas City, as at the nearest depot on the Hudson River or New-York and Erie Railroad.

But this "Express" movement of freight is but one department of the business of these Companies. Another quite distinct is connected with the movement of money and the exchanges, [illegible] collection of commercial and other paper and the transaction of a general commission and agency business.

These, of course, are also services which cannot be rendered by any railroad or other mere transportation company. They are, nevertheless, exactly the kind of service a public demand for which gave rise to the "Expresses," and make their permanent existence just as important to the business of the country as railroads themselves.

Most of these express companies have been hitherto mainly engaged in that department of their business first above mentioned, namely, the movement of "express freight."

Their organization, however, contemplates and provides for the equally efficient transaction of the business appertaining to the latter. Indeed the principal business of WELLS, FARGO & CO., as is well known, is dealing in California exchange, and the purchase and shipment of gold dust and treasure, and if any illustration were needed of the intrinsic strength and responsibility of these joint-stock organizations, we think, we should be justified in referring to the present standing and position of this house, which, notwithstanding the embarrassments of the times, the loss of its treasure by the foundering of the Central America, and its inability to realize the amount by the sale of exchange on London, where they were fully insured, have nevertheless met promptly all demands, and in gold, whenever that was desired.

THE ELECTION.

POLITICAL COMPLEXION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

We give below tables showing the political complexion of the Legislature, so far as ascertained. Our table of majorities, in the present incomplete state of the returns, we consider it unnecessary to repeat this morning, as we have received nothing which materially changes the result already arrived at. The full vote of the State apparently will not be known for some time, though there is no doubt that the Democratic State ticket is elected by from 10,000 to 12,000 majority.

THE NEW ASSEMBLY.

POLITICAL COMPLEXION.

	Rep.	Dem.		Rep.	Dem.
Albany	[illegible]	[illegible]	Onondaga	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allegany	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ontario	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broome	[illegible]	[illegible]	Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cayuga	[illegible]	[illegible]	Oswego	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattaraugus	[illegible]	[illegible]	Otsego	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chatauque	[illegible]	[illegible]	Orange	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chemung	[illegible]	[illegible]	Putnam	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chenango	[illegible]	[illegible]	Queens	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clinton	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rensselaer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbia	[illegible]	[illegible]	Richmond	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cortlandt	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rockland	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delaware	[illegible]	[illegible]	Saratoga	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dutchess	[illegible]	[illegible]	Schenectady	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	Schoharie	[illegible]	[illegible]
Essex	[illegible]	[illegible]	Schuyler	[illegible]	[illegible]
Franklin	[illegible]	[illegible]	Seneca	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fulton & Hamilton	[illegible]	[illegible]	St. Lawrence	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Steuben	[illegible]	[illegible]
Genesee	[illegible]	[illegible]	Suffolk	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greene	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sullivan	[illegible]	[illegible]
Herkimer	[illegible]	[illegible]	Tioga	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kings	[illegible]	[illegible]	Tompkins	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lewis	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ulster	[illegible]	[illegible]
Livingston	[illegible]	[illegible]	Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madison	[illegible]	[illegible]	Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]
Monroe	[illegible]	[illegible]	Westchester	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montgomery	[illegible]	[illegible]	Wyoming	[illegible]	[illegible]
Niagara	[illegible]	[illegible]	Warren	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York	—	17	Yates	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oneida	3	[illegible]			
Totals				[illegible]	[illegible]

THE NEW SENATE.

POLITICAL COMPLEXION.

Dist.	Rep.	Dem.	Dist.	Rep.	Dem.
1	—	1	17	[illegible]	[illegible]
2	—	1	18	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	—	1	19	[illegible]	[illegible]
4	—	1	20	[illegible]	[illegible]
5	—	1	21	[illegible]	[illegible]
6	—	1	22	[illegible]	[illegible]
7	—	1	23	[illegible]	[illegible]
8	—	1	24	[illegible]	[illegible]
9	1	—	25	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	—	1	26	[illegible]	[illegible]
11	—	1	27	[illegible]	[illegible]
12	—	1	28	[illegible]	[illegible]
13	1	—	29	[illegible]	[illegible]
14	1	—	30	[illegible]	[illegible]
15	—	1	31	[illegible]	1
16	1	—	32	1	[illegible]
Totals				[illegible]	13

The Albany "Atlas and Argus" on the Election.

ALBANY, Friday, Nov. 6.

The *Atlas and Argus* to-night figures the Democratic majorities at [illegible] and the Republican majorities 30,[illegible]—Democratic majority 13,[illegible]. They claim fourteen Democratic Senators, putting [illegible], Democrat, down elected in the Delaware District, and make the House stand [illegible] Democrats, [illegible] Republicans, and 7 Americans.

The Albany Journal on the Election.

ALBANY, Friday, Nov. 6.

The Albany *Journal's* footings of the election returns do not alter the result in the State from the neighborhood of 10,000 Democratic majority. [illegible], American, is elected to the Senate from the Ninth District, instead of TUTHILL.

The *Journal* figures for the Senate 19 certain Republicans—claiming HATHAWAY in the 16th and LOVELAND in the 18th, which claims are disputed by the Democrats—13 Democrats, 2 Americans and 1 Independent. They now claim [illegible] Republicans, including 9 Americans, to 61 Democrats in the Assembly.

Academy of Music.

MR. ULLMAN announces his attractive series of Sunday performances to-morrow at the Academy. Selections will be given from a variety of oratorios—the solos being rendered by Madame LA GRANGE, Madame D'ANGRI, Miss ANNIE MILNER, [illegible]. The orchestra and chorus of the Academy will assist, and Mr. VIEUXTEMPS plays a concerto. In addition to the vocal attractions of this [illegible] Symphony in C minor will be played. These ample and admirable entertainments deserve a continuance of the success they achieved last Winter.

[illegible]

...S. DRAPER.

[illegible]

RUN OVER IN BROADWAY.—An aged gentleman, named Herbert, was run over and seriously injured in Broadway last evening. He was crossing near the corner of Fulton-street, when his coat was caught by the end of a projecting stage pole; he was turned round, thrown down, and trampled by the horses; the wheels also passed over his leg, badly crushing the bone. He also complained of being internally injured. Mr. Frank, of the Astor House Telegraph office, and others, had the injured man carried into Rushton's drug store, where some attention was given to his wounds. He was then conducted to his home by Mr. J. Hamilton, No. 167 Broadway. He lives at No. 129 South Second-street, Williamsburgh. The Police are usually stationed at this corner to protect the lives of passengers.

Coroner's Inquests.

THE SUPPOSED SUICIDE OF MRS. MOORE.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of Mrs. Catharine C. Moore, who was found dead in her bed at No. 179 Forsyth-street, on Wednesday. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased had for some time been in the habit of taking laudanum, but had never been known to threaten her own life. There was no evidence that her husband had used her badly, except in abandoning her and the children. Dr. Finnell, the examining physician, gave it as his opinion that death was caused by taking laudanum and disease of the liver combined. The Jury rendered a verdict accordingly. Thomas Moore, her husband, was discharged.

DEATH BY BURNS.—Coroner Hills held an inquest yesterday, at No. 64 Hammersley-street, on the body of Mrs. Martha Pierce. The Jury found that the deceased, while intoxicated, fell against a stove, from which her clothes caught fire, causing her death.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—A monster entertainment is to be given at this popular Theatre, consisting of the new drama of "Wetamo;" the revived drama of the "Orange Girl of Venice," and the laughable farce of the "Persecuted Dutchman." The American Acrobat Troupe appearing in two scenes of their truly wonderful feats. These performers came amongst us unheralded strangers, and have proved themselves not only equal, but superior to any in their line that have ever appeared in this country. They are astonishing. Go and see them to-night.

[Advertisement.]

S. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 278 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The approval of royalty is only valuable because monarchs are supposed to have received the best advice of the most learned in their respective kingdoms; and for this reason, the adoption of HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment by all the royal families of Europe is a significant sign, as it represents the opinion of the European Colleges.

[Advertisement.]

ANYTHING FOR CASH.—CANTRELL is ready to sell his gaiters for ladies, fine dress and promenade boots for gentlemen, and shoes and boots for children, cheaper than ever. Like other sensible dealers, he adopts the right plan to realize, by selling his stock at low prices. Call at once at his establishment, No. 813 Broadway, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, and make your purchases.

[Advertisement.]

MUST HAVE ONE.—Several gentlemen of taste who had already bought Hats elsewhere have had to make fresh purchases at KNOX'S, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, for the style of gentlemen's Hats sold here is so far superior to any others produced this Fall, that no man of fashion considers himself well and elegantly dressed without one.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY.—FOWLER AND WELLS announce a course of five lectures at Columbian Hall, No. 220 Grand-st., Williamsburg, commencing Tuesday evening, Nov. 10. First three lectures free. Examinations daily, at No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

NED BUNTLINE'S long-expected romance, entitled THE ANGEL AND FIEND, OR THE BATTLE OF LOVE AND HATE, will be published in this week's Mercury. Ready at all the news depôts early to-morrow morning. Price four cents.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Call at the great depôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway for new gas-fixtures at Hard Times' prices. Selling off our entire stock.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

FIRES IN BROOKLYN.—At 12 o'clock Thursday night a frame dwelling-house on Fifth-street, near Third, was damaged by fire to the extent of $500. The owner is John Smith, whose loss is covered by insurance in the Citizens' Insurance Company.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning an unoccupied frame-house, at the corner of Bergen-street and Washington-avenue, owned by James Flanigan, was destroyed by fire. Loss, $1,200. Insured for $700 in the Phenix Insurance Company.

The body of a newly-born child, nicely wrapped in a cigar-box, was found near the Hamilton avenue Ferry, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. It was given in charge of the Coroner for interment.

BROOKLYN EVENING SCHOOLS.—About 3,000 [illegible] the public Evening Schools in [illegible]

[illegible]

A. & G. A. ARNOUX.

[illegible]

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Nov. 7.

I.—POETRY—Autumn. [illegible]

II.—LITERARY—Our Family Picture—A Tale in Six Chapters. (Concluded.)

III.—THE NILE—HASSABO.

IV.—GAMBLING AT WIESBADEN.

V.—NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

VI.—INTERESTING FROM NEW-GRANADA.

VII.—THE FINANCIAL CRISIS IN EUROPE—Full Extracts from our Foreign Files.

VIII.—WRECK OF AMERICAN VESSELS.

IX.—RETURNS OF THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

X.—EDITORIALS—The Charter Election—Governor Walker and the Administration—[illegible]—Another War in Central America—The Bankrupt [illegible]

XI.—CITY NEWS FOR THE WEEK.

XII.—THE PRESSURE AND ITS EFFECTS.

XIII.—DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

XIV.—FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

XV.—NEWS FROM MEXICO.

XVI.—IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS—Gov. Walker rejects the Fraudulent Votes.

XVII.—A CHAPTER OF CASUALTIES.

XVIII.—A CHAPTER OF SUICIDES.

XIX.—A CHAPTER OF MURDERS.

XX.—MISCELLANEOUS NEWS—Commercial [illegible]

XXI.—THE BREADSTUFF MOVEMENT—Full and Complete Reports.

XXII.—GENERAL COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

XXIII.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Full Reports of the Produce and Live Stock Markets—Items of Interest to Farmers, &c.

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All orders must be addressed to the PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES, No. 138 Nassau-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES, FOR CASH.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,

No. 441 Broadway, between Canal and Grand sts.,

In consideration of the present financial panic, have marked down their splendid stock of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING from 10 to 25 per cent. for cash.

In the CUSTOM DEPARTMENT they have reduced their English and French fancy cassimere pants in order to $9, worth $11 and $12; velvet and cashmere vests in proportion—FOR CASH.

RICH CARPETING.—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

NOTICE.

$100,000 worth of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING TO BE SOLD OUT AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

In view of the financial panic, and of the fact that it may continue some weeks longer so as to leave us with an immense stock on hand too late in the season, we have concluded

TO CLOSE IT OUT AT ONCE.

It consists of a large assortment of every description of ELEGANT FALL AND WINTER GARMENTS, Manufactured with great taste, either from goods of our own importation or getting up. Also, a superb stock of

FURNISHING GOODS,

Shirts of our own manufacture, robes, shawls, gloves, &c., &c. The money of all solvent banks in this and the surrounding States taken at par.

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VERY LOW-PRICED CLOTHING FOR SOUTHERN AND WESTERN TRADE.

Which we will close out to dealers at a

Very heavy per centage less than cost.

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$60,000 worth of BOOTS AND SHOES, AT RETAIL

AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.

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Just received and genuine.

85 Cents.

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A LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK OF MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, CLOSING OUT FOR CASH, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.—A good overcoat for $5. Also, a great variety of Raglans, Business Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., equally cheap.

N. A. KNAPP, No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their block, have enlarged their depôt, by opening an extensive ware and sales room on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.

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Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.

Mr. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukie,

Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes.

DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat, that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my perfect satisfaction.

Y. C. SNOW.

SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S $10 SEWING Machines are now for sale at No. 449 Broadway. These are the only machines really suitable for family use, and their price places them within the reach of all. Persons intending to purchase a Sewing Machine will do well to examine these household favorites before paying from $75 to $150 for heavy, cumbersome or complicated ones. It requires but one hour's tuition to become skillful operators. Lessons given gratis. The machine has just been sustained by verdict of the United States Circuit Court.

WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

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Our entire stock at retail; also, cashmere mufflers, traveling shawls, traveling (outside) stockings, and lined calf-skin gloves. IRA PEREGO & SON.

No. 61 Nassau-st.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, NO. 362 BROADWAY, IS now teaching his system of penmanship, for one dollar.

MARRIED.

O'BRIEN—KEESE.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Nov. 5, at St. Anne's Church, 8th-st., by Rev. Thomas S. Preston, JOSEPH KNIGHT O'BRIEN to VIRGINIA C., daughter of the late John D. Keese.

ALLEN—BAYLIS.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Nov. 5, at St. George's Church, by Rev. Dr. Tyng, ALEXANDER H. ALLEN to LAURA H., daughter of Henry Baylis, Esq., all of this City.

PYKE—LAWLOR.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, Nov. 3, by Rev. Charles K. Imbrie, GEORGE J. PYKE to Miss HENRIETTA C. LAWLOR, both of Montreal, C. E.

BARRETT—BRYANT.—At Mendham, N. J., on Thursday, Nov. 5, by Rev. Theo. F. White, Rev. WM. H. BARRETT, of Hoboken, N. J., to Miss SARAH E. BRYANT, daughter of S. O. Bryant, Esq., of Mendham.

HARRISON—BAILEY.—At Philadelphia, on Thursday, Nov. 5, by Right Rev. Bishop Potter, of Penn., HARRY HARRISON, of New-York City, and EMILIE, daughter of the late Joseph T. Bailey, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

FALKMAN.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 5, Mrs. MARY FALKMAN, late widow of M. Wilson, aged 36 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, this day, (Saturday,) 7th inst., at No. 247 Greenwich-st., at 2 o'clock P. M.

WIMMER.—In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 4, of scarlet fever, MARGARET ELIZA, daughter of John E. and Eliza Wimmer, and grand-daughter of John and Margaret McWhinney, aged 4 years and 3 months.

Her remains were interred in Greenwood.

DUYCKINCK.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 5, JULIA E., wife of Dr. E. C. Duyckinck, in the [illegible] year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to New-Haven for interment.

FRANCIS.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 5, at No. 109 West [illegible]-street, THOMAS FRANCIS, a native of Wales, in the [illegible] year of his age.

His friends, and those of his sons, Daniel, Charles, William and Lewis, and son-in-law, James E. Cooper, are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Church of the Holy Communion.

... corner of [illegible] and [illegible]. Remains to be taken to Trinity Cemetery.

FIELD.—In this City, on Friday morning, Nov. 6, WILLIAM F. FIELD, in the [illegible] year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances, and the members of [illegible] Lodge, No. [illegible], I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 60 Suffolk-street, at 1 o'clock P. M., on Sunday, the 8th inst. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery.

BOGLE.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 6, WILLIAM SAMUEL BOGLE, youngest son of William F. and Jane Bogle, aged 1 year and 11 months.

The funeral will take place from his father's residence, No. 138 Sixth-av., on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

DELPRAT.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 6, suddenly, of disease of the heart, JOHN C. DELPRAT, in the 28th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, on Sunday, 8th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from Christ Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av.

WILE.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday morning, Nov. 6, JOHN B. WILE, aged 47 years.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 30 South 8th-street, Brooklyn, E. D.

HAYS.—At Washington Heights, on Wednesday, Nov. 4, IRWIN, twin daughter of William H. and Mary F. E. Hays, aged 1 year and 3 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Saturday,) at 10 o'clock. Cars leave Chambers-st. Depôt for Tubby Hook at 9:45 A. M.

WELLS.—At Yorktown, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Thursday, Nov. 5, suddenly, Dr. HENRY WELLS, in the 70th year of his age.

Funeral this day, (Saturday,) at 2½ o'clock, from his late residence.

GRAHAM.—In North Orange, N. J., on Thursday evening, Nov. 5, JAMES GRAHAM, of the firm of Stone, Graham & Co., New-York, aged 41 years, 11 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, at North Orange, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

LARGEST WHOLESALE STOCK OF CLOTHING IN THE CITY AT RETAIL.

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For this week, ready at all the News Depôts early to-morrow morning.

Price Four Cents.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.

This potent, yet purely vegetable purifier, is now acknowledged the only reliable curative for all diseases flowing from great impurity of the blood.

Rheumatism in its most painful forms, and of twenty-five years' duration, is entirely eradicated from the system.

Scrofula and king's evil readily yield to its powerful yet mild influence, and such is its magical operation in these cases, that there is seldom scarcely a scar left of the most frightful ulcers, to mar the appearance of the patient.

In old ulcers, fever sores, mercurial diseases, it cures in an incredible short period, removing every particle of impurity from the blood.

In eruptive diseases, such as erysipelas, salt rheum, pimples, blotches on the face, or the worst cases of humors of the blood, it cannot fail, if taken according to the directions.

In diseases of the liver, kidneys, spleen, debility, incipient consumption, &c., the LIFE BALSAM can be relied on as the most safe and sure remedy ever known.

The certificates put up with each bottle are not from persons one thousand miles distant, or having no existence at all, as is the case with most of the advertised nostrums, but from well-known citizens of New-York and the cures are such as to challenge their equal in the world. The dose is from a teaspoonful to two tablespoonful. Special directions accompany each bottle. 75 cents per bottle—six bottles for $4.

Principal depôt No. 246 Grand-st. Agent for Brooklyn, MRS. HAYS, No. 175 Fulton-st., and druggists generally.

TREES AND PLANTS.—B. M. WATSON, OLD Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., 12 hours from New-York City, will send his fall descriptive priced catalogue of trees and plants for Fall planting to any address. Carriage of all packages paid to New-York or Boston.

DEMOCRATS.

[illegible]

IS HE AN HONEST MAN?

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe per United States steamer Baltic, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 7th day of November, at 10½ o'clock A. M. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

IMPORTANT

TO CASH BUYERS.

A large and well-selected stock of

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS

FOR CASH.

At MILLER, POWERS & HEDGES',

No. 53 Murray-st., (up stairs.)

They respectfully invite buyers to call and examine their stock which they are now offering for sale at prices to suit the times.

UNEQUALED AND UNAPPROACHABLE

White French China Dinner Sets, 146 pieces	$12 00
Gilt-edged French China Dinner Sets, 161 pieces	42 00
Fancy and Gilt French China Dinner Sets, 167 pieces	42 00
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	3 50
Gilt-edged French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	5 00
Gilt and Fancy French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	[illegible]
Silver-plated Cake Baskets	[illegible]
Silver-plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces	[illegible]
Silver-plated Coffee Urns	[illegible]
Silver-plated Tea Kettles	[illegible]
Silver-plated Teaspoons, the dozen	[illegible]
Silver-plated Tablespoons, the dozen	[illegible]
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen	[illegible]

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,

Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,

Between Houston and Bleecker sts.

CANNOT BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

White French China Soup Tureens	[illegible]
White French China Covered Vegetable Dishes	[illegible]
White French China Fruit Baskets	[illegible]
White French China Sauce Tureens	[illegible]
White French China Sauce Boats	[illegible]
White French China Tea Cups, the dozen	[illegible]

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,

Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,

Between Houston and Bleecker sts.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR GREAT BARGAINS.

McCORMACK & SIMPSON,

On and after Monday, Nov. 9, will offer their magnificent stock of French Embroideries, Laces, Ribbons, Dress Cloak Trimmings, &c., &c., at greatly reduced prices, for cash only.

This sale will be found well worthy the attention of ladies, as it will include a very beautiful variety in every department at prices to suit the times.

No. 128 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts., New-York.

And No. 200 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

In our Brooklyn store will be found a splendid stock of French Millinery, which will be offered at half-price.

N. B.—The reduction in every instance is warranted bona fide.

ONE PRICE ONLY.

THE NEW-YORK HOTEL SCANDAL.

BABY FURNESS.

ROMANCE OF A LUNATIC ASYLUM.

THE TOUR DE NESLE OF NEW-YORK.

Full and startling particulars of

THE GREAT WOODMAN CASE.

With a picture of the Asylum at Flushing in which "CARRIE" was confined, and interesting sketches of all the parties concerned.

See the SUNDAY COURIER for to-morrow. For sale at all the News Depôts, and published at No. 15 Spruce-st.

JAMES L. SMITH & CO.

IMPORTER'S STOCK AT RETAIL.

Gents' Cravats, Ties, Suspenders, &c., at less than wholesale prices. No. 313 Broadway.

OXYGENATED BITTERS.—FROM THE BOSTON Daily Evening Traveller: To DYSPEPTICS.—We would call the attention of those who are afflicted with this terrible complaint to a remedy, which, from the modest way its merits are set forward, might be overlooked by many. It affords great relief, and is, in almost every instance, a certain cure. We allude to the OXYGENATED BITTERS. This is not heralded by a mass of unmeaning certificates from persons sick nowhere to the public, but a few well chosen testimonials from some of our first merchants and city officers, who have been cured by its use, and whose names are familiar to every Bostonian, are a sure evidence of its efficacy. For dyspepsia, debility, and weakness, it is a most excellent medicine. Sold by agents everywhere.

DRY GOODS.

$125,000 WORTH OF FINE CLOTHING AT RETAIL.

THE BALANCE OF MY WINTER STOCK I AM NOW OFFERING

At a reduction of 20 per cent. less

Than my usually low prices.

Fine fashionable Ready-made garments.

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.

At prices which defy competition.

E. DE GROOT,

Granite Hall, No. 142 Fulton-st.

Between Broadway and Nassau-st.

SHOCKING SACRIFICE OF DRY GOODS.

BAYADERE SILKS at 5s. per yard.

FRENCH MERINOS 70c. per yard.

Rich IRISH POPLINS $1 per yard.

Rich ENGLISH POPLINS 6s. per yard.

8-4 VALENCIAS only 5s. 6d. per yard.

Splendid EMBROIDERIES at half price.

The above is but a small specimen

OF THE GREAT REDUCTION

Made upon our entire stock,

Which must be disposed of at any sacrifice.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY,

No. 473 Broadway.

DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,

Consisting of Guipure, French Chantilly And Brussels Laces,

Crochet, Guipure and Plain Fringes,

Figured Velvets in great variety,

Colored Fringes of various descriptions,

All at a Reduction of 50 per cent.

By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,

No. 473 Broadway.

HONITON COLLARS, HONITON COLLARS.

We will offer on Monday,

ONE THOUSAND HONITON LACE COLLARS, AT $2 EACH,

Usually sold at $3 50 each.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN CLOTHS AND FLANNELS.

Ballardvale Flannels, 2s. 6d. per yard.

Welsh Flannels, all widths.

Colored and Black Cloths, for Ladies' Cloaks, 12s. per yard.

Super Heavy Beavers, $2 50.

At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT SALE OF CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,

At 50 per cent less than cost,

Commencing this morning at 9 o'clock,

And continue through the week at

BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,

No. 473 Broadway.

FINANCIAL CRISIS.

EMBROIDERIES.

Continuation of sale, at a great sacrifice.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

PANIC PRICES

At No. 301 Grand-st.

FROM THE WHOLESALE STOCK.

RICH OTTOMAN PLAIDS, COST 18 CENTS,

AT 8 CENTS PER YARD.

CHAS. HEARD & CO.

PANIC PRICES

At No. 301 Grand-st.

FROM THE WHOLESALE STOCK.

RICH MUSLIN DE LAINES, COST 25 CENTS,

AT 10 CENTS PER YARD.

CHAS. HEARD & CO.

PANIC PRICES

At No. 301 Grand-st.

FROM THE WHOLESALE STOCK.

RICH PARAMATTAS, (DOUBLE WIDTH,) COST 31 CENTS,

AT ONE SHILLING PER YARD.

CHAS. HEARD & CO.

PANIC PRICES

At No. 301 Grand-st.

FROM THE WHOLESALE STOCK.

RICH BLACK SILKS, (gro de chin,) COST $1 10

AT 75 CENTS PER YARD.

CHAS. HEARD & CO.

PANIC PRICES

At No. 301 Grand-st.

FROM THE WHOLESALE STOCK.

RICH FRENCH MERINOS, COST $1 06,

AT 63 CENTS PER YARD.

CHAS. HEARD & CO.

PANIC PRICES

At No. 301 Grand-st.

FROM THE WHOLESALE STOCK,

FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.

WIDE BLEACHED SHEETING, COST 25 CENTS,

AT ONE SHILLING PER YARD.

CHAS. HEARD & CO.

$250,000 MUST!

SHALL!!

AND WILL BE SACRIFICED!!!

FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY,

AT OAK HALL,

Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st.

MAMMOTH STOCK

OF FINE CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS.

No wholesale house can offer such

GREAT INDUCEMENT.

Come and see. Open until 9 P. M. All kinds of money taken. T. R. B. DE GROOT.

A BARGAIN FOR OVERSTOCKED DRY GOODS DEALERS.—A splendid country seat, cost $30,000, will be sold for $18,000, of which $6,000 will be taken in a good stock of staple and fancy dry goods. The balance may remain on mortgage. Address W. H. L., Union-square Post-Office.

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, MILlinery and Head-Dress Goods, Wholesale and Retail, at the New Ribbon Store, No. [illegible] Bowery, three doors above Hester-st. LEWIS F. [illegible]

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS A YARD.—J. H. TOWNSEND & CO., have just received a lot of ladies' French cloths, of choice shade and fine quality, at $1 50 a yard. A decided bargain.

Nos. [illegible] Greenwich-st., and [illegible] 6th-av.

DRY GOODS.

HALF A MILLION

DOLLARS,

WHOLESALE STOCK

of

DRY GOODS

AT RETAIL

FOR CASH.

INCREASED ATTRACTIONS!

GREAT SALES CONTINUED.

SILK AND FANCY GOODS BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

In Chambers-st.,

returning thanks for the very liberal patronage they have received since opening their

RETAIL STORE,

NO. 335 BROADWAY,

Corner of Worth-st.

Beg leave to announce that they will close the entire balance of this season's importations, as received by each steamer from Europe,

AT RETAIL,

FOR CASH ONLY,

at prices to correspond with the times.

In addition to their elegant stock of

SILKS,

MERINOS,

DE LAINES,

POPLINS,

VALENCIAS,

ROBES DE CHAMBRE,

ROBES A QUILLE, and

ROBES A VOLANTS,

FLANNELS,

MOURNING GOODS,

EMBROIDERIES,

EVENING DRESSES,

FINE FRENCH PRINTS,

LINENS,

LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS,

SHAWLS and SCARFS,

IN GREAT VARIETY,

&c., &c., &c.

They will be able to offer

THE LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES

in rapid succession, as soon as received.

BAJOU'S KID GLOVES,

the best make that now comes to this country, of beautiful shades and best quality, in every variety.

MISSES',

62½ cents a pair.

LADIES',

75 cents a pair.

GENTS',

87½ cents a pair.

Store open at 8 A. M., and close at 8 P. M.

IMPORTANT

TO CASH BUYERS.

DRY GOODS

FOR CASH.

THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK IN THE UNION.

LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.,

Nos. 28 and 30 Park-place,

and

Nos. 26 and 28 Murray-st.

are offering

THEIR IMMENSE STOCK OF FOREIGN AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

AT WHOLESALE, FOR CASH,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS,

TICKINGS, FLANNELS,

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

PRINTS, DE LAINES,

BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,

MERINOS, ALPACAS,

PARAMATTAS, YANKEE NOTIONS,

WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY, &c.,

ALL FOR CASH,

at prices that will astonish all who take the trouble to examine.

GREAT LIQUIDATION SALE

OF

BULPIN'S ENTIRE STOCK,

At No. 361 Broadway.

Nearly a Quarter of Million of Dollars of

CLOAKS, SHAWLS, LADIES' FANCY FURS,

CLOTHS, VELVETS,

SILKS, FRINGES AND TRIMMINGS,

For Cash only.

At prices totally regardless of original cost.

DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.

1,000 Gray Cloth Cloaks	$2 00 each.
800 Superior Cloth Cloaks	3 00 each.
800 Extra Cloth Cloaks	4 00 each.
450 Very handsome Cloaks	6 00 each.
800 Excellent Black Cloth Circulars	8 00 each.
800 Very Superior Black Cloth Circulars	10 00 each.
800 Superfine Black Cloth Circulars	12 00 each.
800 Black Lyons Velvet Cloaks	20 00 each.
200 Very Superior Velvet Cloaks	30 00 each.
2,000 Chenille Bordered Stella Shawls	4 00 each.
2,000 Beautiful New Style Stella Shawls	5 00 each.
1,000 Extra Superior Stella Shawls	6 50 each.
800 Very Rich Borders Stella Shawls	8 00 each.
2,000 Chenille Borders Stella Shawls	8 00 each.
800 Very Rich Stella Shawls	10 00 each.

THE FUR DEPARTMENT

Is replete with every novelty, and as a quotation of prices in this particular branch is calculated to mislead, suffice it to say that the entire stock will be reduced to about two-thirds their original cost.

1,000 yards of Black and Gray Cloaking Cloths.

100 cartons of rich Trimmings and Galloons.

25 cartons of Guipure Lace.

12 cartons rich Broché Fringes.

50 pieces rich Black Silks.

20 pieces Black Lyons Velvets.

THE WHOLESALE WAREROOMS UP STAIRS

Will be exclusively set apart for the sale of

MATERIALS BY THE YARD.

So that ladies, desiring to economize,

can purchase their own materials, and make up, or get made, their own Cloaks at a considerable saving.

Now on sale at

BULPIN'S MANTILLA EMPORIUM,

No. 361 Broadway, New-York.

475 BROADWAY.

GREAT REDUCTION.

Black Velvet Cloaks and Talmas.

Our stock of Black Velvet Cloaks is immense, and consists in part of richly embroidered imported cloaks, and in part of those manufactured by ourselves from the best $10 Lyons velvets.

Stock all new, and of the best description, and prices this day reduced one-half.

CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 Broadway.

475 BROADWAY.

GREAT SALE OF FINE FURS,

REGARDLESS OF COST.

HUDSON'S BAY SABLES,

Some of the richest and darkest in the United States,

MINKS IN ALL QUALITIES AND SHAPES.

We have some Minks of

EXTRAORDINARY QUALITY.

ROYAL ERMINE and every other description of fur for ladies and children.

Our furs are all genuine, manufactured under our own supervision, and guaranteed.

Purchasers will be satisfied with both goods and price.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,

No. 475 Broadway.

SUPERIOR READY-MADE GARMENTS.

ECONOMISTS ARE AWAKE

As to where they can best consult their interest in the purchase of

A WINTER SUPPLY OF CLOTHING.

Hence, there should arise the question as to

WHAT REALLY CONSTITUTES CHEAPNESS?

From our long experience in catering for the community, we would interpose a reply as is conceived.

The great requisites being:

GOOD MATERIAL,

GOOD WORKMANSHIP,

And especially

GRACEFULLY-CUT GARMENTS,

Which we would allege, without egotism, can be had, in view of the exigencies of the times, at

NO. 231 BROADWAY,

in greater perfection than at any other less experienced Clothing House.

WILLIAM T. JENNINGS, PETTUS & CO.

200 BONNET [illegible] AT $5, WORTH $10, [illegible] at $6, worth $14, and a large variety of other goods at an immense reduction, will be offered on Thursday, the 5th inst., by MILLER & GRANT, No. [illegible] Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.

A LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK

RETAILED AT

Half the cost of Importation.

The exclusive stock of a large

SILK IMPORTING AND JOBBING HOUSE,

consisting of

DOMESTIC SILKS,

EVENING DRESS SILKS,

[illegible]

TRIMMINGS,

LACES and

EMBROIDERIES.

Together with a lot of FANCY GOODS, suitable for the coming Holidays, is open for exhibition at the Retail Store, No. 415 BROADWAY, Corner of Canal-st.,

Where will be found the most extensive assortment of goods of the above description, and at the lowest prices ever offered at retail in this City.

Ladies of the city and country will do well to examine this stock of goods before purchasing elsewhere.

The prices are plainly marked on all, and any one can see at a glance an examination. Remember

No. 415 Broadway,

Corner of Canal.

D. R. JAMES, Superintendent.

$100,000

WORTH OF

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

To be Sold

[illegible]

SOLOMON & HART,

No. 243 Broadway.

Have determined, in consequence of the present monetary derangement, to close out the balance of the

[illegible]

CURTAIN MATERIALS,

[illegible]

WORSTED AND DAMASK [illegible]

Made and put up at prices to suit the times.

They would especially call attention to

their select Stock of

[illegible]

Wishing to leave their

[illegible]

during the Winter, they will continue to give [illegible]

Private Dwellings at COST [illegible]

Their Stock of

WINDOW SHADES

comprises every variety and style, which must be

CLOSED OUT

before Jan. 1, previous to removal to their new store,

[illegible]

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,

CORNICES AND FIXTURES,

25 per cent. less than cost of importation.

$50,000 WORTH OF EMBROIDERIES AND LACES AT RETAIL.

MILLER & GRANT,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

RICH LACES, EMBROIDERIES, &c.,

No. 703 Broadway,

Three doors above 4th-st.

Having made arrangements with a French manufacturer to dispose of a large invoice of goods just landed,

AT RETAIL.

[illegible]

They will offer, on Monday, the 9th inst.,

[illegible]

At a great sacrifice, as they must be sold in a short time at whatever price they may bring.

[illegible]

Of our own importation, below the European cost.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!

VALUABLE FURS.

The entire Wholesale Stock of

J. D. PHILLIPS & CO.

AT RETAIL

THIS DAY, and During the Week, [illegible]

At the Chinese Buildings, No. 539 Broadway.

SABLE AND MINK SETS,

FITCH AND STONE MARTEN,

ROCK MARTEN AND

FRENCH SABLE AND LYNX,

SLEIGH ROBES,

GENTLEMEN'S COATS,

GLOVES AND COLLARS.

And a large variety of every description, all of which are warranted to purchasers substantially [illegible] prices, in order to [illegible] at the

Wholesale Warehouse of J. D. PHILLIPS & CO.,

Nos. 62 Maiden-lane and 33 Cedar-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE

OF DRY GOODS, FOR CASH,

AT NOS. 32 AND 34 VESEY-ST.

Corner of Church.

This large and well selected stock of Domestic and Staple Goods is now offered

AT PRIVATE SALE,

to cash buyers, at

LESS THAN AUCTION PRICES.

This stock comprises a general assortment of seasonable goods, such as

[illegible]

And all the usual variety, which will be sold at

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

JOHN H. MAHONEY,

Assignee of [illegible]

BLANKETS,

FLANNELS,

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

PATON & CO.,

No. 341 Broadway,

offer their entire stock of the above goods, together with a large assortment of

LINENS,

QUILTS,

DAMASK NAPKINS,

AND CLOTHS,

AT RETAIL, FOR CASH,

AT PRICES LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.

Also,

CURTAIN MATERIALS,

of every description, and Lace and Muslin Curtains, at equally reduced prices.

GREAT SACRIFICE OF

CARPETS.

Owing to our heavy importations, and the financial pressure, we have concluded to dispose of our STOCK AT RETAIL for CASH, WITHOUT REGARD TO COST, consisting of

MEDALLION, WILTONS,

VELVETS AND BRUSSELS,

HEAVY SHEET OIL-CLOTHS, &c.

DOUGHTY & BROTHERS,

No. 341 Broadway,

Opposite the Park.

DRESS GOODS.

BOOTH & TUTTLE

offer their large and seasonable stock of

DRESS GOODS

for cash or short credit

to Dealers only,

at prices

which will enable their

Customers

to defy

the unusual competition

to which they are now

subjected.

Corner Chambers, Church and Warren sts.

DRY GOODS

For Cash or Approved Credit.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,

Importers and Jobbers, No. 182 Liberty-st.,

Will close out their Extensive Stock of

FALL GOODS at a great sacrifice, embracing

Magnificent Silk Robes,

and Dress Silks; also, French

Merinos, Valencias, Wool Plaids,

Coburgs, Bombazines, Alpacas, and

Great Variety of Dress Goods,

Linen, Blanket and Domestic

Shawls in great variety.

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.

TEMPTING BARGAINS IN LADIES' FURS.

Ladies, you are wanted

To inspect, this day,

The cheapest lot of

ELEGANT FURS

Ever offered in

New-York.

At GENIN'S, No. 214 Broadway,

Opposite St. Paul's.

LADIES WHO CAN BE TEMPTED

BY FASHIONABLE GOODS,

At extraordinary cost,

Will find both in every department for the morning, evening, promenade and traveling toilet,

At GENIN'S BAZAAR,

No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

ATTENTION IS SOLICITED

to the

LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL

Stock of

SILVER WARE, WATCHES, of the most celebrated makers, and JEWELRY of the latest patterns and fashions, ALL WARRANTED, for sale at

A GREAT SACRIFICE FOR CASH.

ROBERT RAIT & CO.,

No. 261 Broadway, corner of Warren-st.

THE ENTIRE

STOCK OF

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE

is being offered

AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.

ROBERT RAIT & CO.,

No. 261 Broadway, corner Warren-st.

FURS—FURS—FURS.

GEO. C. TREADWELL & CO.

Will sell their entire stock at

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

AT PRICES TO CORRESPOND

With the times.

No. 103 Water-st.

10,000 YARDS OF LADIES' CLOTHS AND BEAVERS.—In consequence of the determination of our manufacturers [illegible] our entire stock of ladies' cloths and beavers at [illegible] cash, below the cost of importation.

[illegible]

Also, double-face and gray beavers, all qualities.

Fancy cloak and basque patterns, 75 cents each.

Ladies wishing to make their own cloaks, will find these goods very desirable. E. S. MILLS & CO.,

[illegible] and 33 Canal-st., up stairs, 2 doors from Broadway.

MARKET REPORTS.

BALTIMORE.... Carefully reported for New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, New-York, Friday, Nov. 6, 1857—4 P. M.

ASHES—Are quiet at old rates. Pearls, $4 50; Pots, $5 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand is limited; prices have not varied much. Sales, 700 Rio, 11c.@12c.; Maracaibo, 11c.@12c.; Rio, 10c.@11½c.; St. Domingo, 9½c.@10½c.; Native Cuba, 12c. cash, and Laguayra at 12c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔.

COTTON—Is scarce and in stock request at about previous quotations. Middling Upland at from 12½c. @12¾c.; Middling Orleans at 12c.@12½c., cash, ⅌ ℔, and other grades at proportionate rates.

FISH—The market is generally inactive, and prices are nominally unchanged.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Grain and Western Flour exhibits no very important change. The market is amply supplied, especially with undesirable brands, and though there prevails a fair inquiry for home use and shipment, buyers have any existing advantage. Sales 3,000 bbls.

Common to good Superfine State	$4 50@$4 90
Extra State	5 00@ 5 20
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 50@ 4 90
Superfine Ohio	4 95@ 5 05
Fancy Ohio	5 15@ 5 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 00@ 5 50
Extra Ohio	5 50@ 5 75
Fancy Genesee	5 40@ 5 50
Extra Genesee	5 15@ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 75@ 8 00

Canadian continues depressed. Sales 750 bbls. Superfine to extra, at $5 15@$4 75 ⅌ bbl. Southern Flour is heavy and drooping. The transactions include 2,500 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at from $5 15@$7 62½ ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is scarce and wanted at $3 50@$3 62½ ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is selling slowly at $3 50 for Jersey, and $3 75 for Brandywine ⅌ bbl. The supply is moderate. Buckwheat Flour is selling at $2 ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is plentier, and most kinds are cheaper. Sales 20,000 bushels, including fair ordinary to very choice white Western, at $1 23@$1 28; ordinary red do. at $1 20 ⅌ bush; good to prime do. at $1 25@$1 31; and good to prime red do. at $1 32½@$1 30 ⅌ bushel. Corn is essentially unsettled, sales having been reported of 19,000 bushels at 75c.@75½c. for mixed Western, delivered, ⅌ bushel. Sales have been made of small lots of Northern Rye at 76c.; 2,000 bushels State Barley at 72c.@80c.; and 1,200 bushels Barley Malt at 80c.@81 ⅌ bushel. Oats are quiet and inquiry at 40c.@41c. for Western; 40c.@40c. for State; 38c.@39c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 32c.@37c. for Southern, ⅌ bushel. The Hudson River boats brought down, during the 24 hours ending at noon, 11,170 bbls. Flour, 32,240 bushels Wheat, and 14,000 bushels Corn, and 8,500 bushels of oats.

Chicago Breadstuff Movement, Nov. 4.

	Receipts by Canal & R.R.	Shipments by Lake.	Shipments by Canal.
Flour, bbls	1,422	1,000	
Wheat, bushels	162,722	158,000	
Corn, bushels	6,761	1,000	
Oats, bushels	9,028	26,000	
Barley, bushels	7,016		

Buffalo Breadstuff Movement, Nov. 4 and 5.

	Receipts by Lake.	Shipments by Lake.	Shipments by Canal.
Flour, bbls	10,104	1,262	
Wheat, bushels	168,227	114,010	
Corn, bushels	7,500	24,100	
Barley, bushels	4,272	6,500	
Oats, bushels	1,400		

Oswego Breadstuff Movement, Nov. 4.

	Receipts by Lake.	Shipments by Canal.
Flour, bbls	1,422	1,200
Wheat, bushels	162,722	158,000
Corn, bushels	14,500	14,000
Barley, bushels	—	4,000
Oats, bushels	—	4,000

The receipts of flour and wheat have fallen off, to be on the way from the Upper Lakes, for Oswego, all comprises 400,000 bushels Wheat.

MIDDLINGS—Continue inactive, and prices tend downward. The current demand has almost entirely ceased, and as the trade buy but sparingly, the stock is accumulating.

HAY—Sales 100 tons River, at 65c.@70c., cash, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are heavy and dull at 5c.@6c. cash ⅌ ℔.

IRON—Small lots of Scotch Pig have been sold at $25 on 60 days, and 60 tons Scotch Bar at $95 ⅌ ton. Sales by auction of 300 tons assorted Russian Sheet Iron at 22½c.@23c.

LEATHER—Prices continue to decline, and the stock is constantly increasing.

	Sole. Receipts.	Sole. Oak.
Receipts during the week—sides	87,400	7,800
Sales	29,600	1,200
Stock at the close of the week—sides	208,500	40,300

LIME—Quoted at 70c. for common and $1 for hydraulic ⅌ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues quiet, at our quotations, Cuba Muscovado at 32½c.@35c.; Cuba Muscovado, in hogsheads, 32c.@33c.; Cuba Clayed, 32c.@34c.; Cuba Refining, 35c.@37c.; Cuba Clarified, 37c.@40c.; Cuba Extra Clarified, 40c.@42c.; Cuba Refined, 42c.@45c.; Cuba Refined Syrup, 45c.@50c.; Cuba Refined Scale, 50c.@55c.; Cuba Refined Extra, 55c.@60c.; Cuba Refined Extra Scale, 60c.@65c.; Cuba Refined Extra Scale, 65c.@70c.; Cuba Refined Extra Scale, 70c.@75c.; Cuba Refined Extra Scale, 75c.@80c.; Cuba Refined Extra Scale, 80c.@85c.; Cuba Refined Extra Scale, 85c.@90c.; Cuba Refined Extra Scale, 90c.@95c.; Cuba Refined Extra Scale,

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

LARGE AUCTION SALE OF RICH AND elegant furniture and valuable works of art, private residence, No. 33 West 21st-st., near 5th-av.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer, will sell, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, as above, the entire elegant furniture of the house, which is first-class throughout, with everything adapted to an elegant and fashionable furnished house. Catalogues can be obtained on the morning of sale, which will take place rain or shine.

PARLOR FURNITURE—Consists of [illegible] elegant rosewood suites of parlor furniture, covered in satin brocade with [illegible] superior 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, Turkish and reception chairs in tapestry; three elegant French pier [illegible] China vases, [illegible] velvet and Wilton carpets, [illegible] secretary book-case, [illegible] marble groups, bronze and [illegible].

DINING ROOM, CHAMBERS AND LIBRARY.—Full marble [illegible] rosewood [illegible] wardrobe, [illegible] dining-room [illegible] hall stands, three elegant chandeliers, with all the gas fixtures in the house. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock precisely, without regard to weather.

SALE OF SPLENDID AND SOLID ROSEWOOD furniture, magnificently inlaid piano, gold frame [illegible] THIS DAY (Saturday) at 10½ o'clock, at the [illegible] without any reserve. The house having been furnished but a short time everything will be found in the best order, having been carefully used. There will be found one magnificently carved rosewood parlor suite, covered in the richest satin brocade, [illegible] tapestry carpeting, two very large gilt-framed mirrors, Italian marble-top stands, [illegible] and secretary [illegible] well-known artists, forming a choice selection; two very [illegible] with rosewood [illegible]. This is a good chance for those in want, as the furniture is of a superior style [illegible].

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, velvet tapestry carpets, rosewood suite covered in green plush, one [illegible] covered in crimson and gold, [illegible] pier frames, pier mirror and marble-top, pier, base, gilt-frame [illegible] mahogany [illegible] elegant gilt cornices, [illegible] lace and embroidered window curtains, mahogany marble-top pier tables, rosewood marble-top side and center tables, mahogany French bedsteads, mahogany [illegible] dressing bureaus, marble-top washstands, rosewood and mahogany night cabinets and commodes, hair mattresses, straw do., bolsters and pillows, oil-cloth [illegible]. Also, an assortment of China, glass, crockery and kitchen ware, with which the sale will commence.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.—Office No. 38 Wall-st.

REGULAR SALE—THIS DAY, AT 12½ O'CLOCK, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor of Illinois:

$22,000 Louisiana 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds, 1862 and 1865.

For account of whom it may concern:

$20,000 Hudson River Railroad 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds, 1867.

$4,000 Cincinnati, Peru and Chicago Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds, 1866.

30 shares [illegible] Fire Insurance Co. ... $100 each.

20 shares [illegible] Fire Insurance Co. ... [illegible] each.

50 shares North American Fire Insurance Co. ... [illegible] each.

[illegible] shares New-Jersey Zinc Company ... [illegible] each.

Next regular sale WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11. Regular sales every Wednesday and Saturday. Special sales on all other days.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—OFFICE NO. 45 PINE-st., corner of William-st.—Auction sales at the Merchants' Exchange TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS; also, special sales on any other days when required. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale; also, at the Board of Brokers. To avoid fictitious quotations, and facilitate those who desire to make bona fide sales, Mr. DRAPER will be present at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock P. M. each day, and receive for sale at public auction, such certificates of stocks, bonds, &c., as shall there be offered for that purpose, in addition to his regular advertised list. Special sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange. For particulars see catalogue.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, &c.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO.

Will sell at their salesroom, No. 31 Nassau-st., THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture of a family leaving the City, comprising the entire furniture of a 3-story house, comprising parlor, dining-room, bedroom and kitchen furniture, carpets, &c.

Also,

Several fine French plate mirrors, oil-paintings, [illegible].

This sale is unavoidably postponed to TUESDAY, 10th.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF DIAMONDS.—The undersigned will sell at Auction, THIS DAY, Nov. 7, at 11 A. M., at the room No. 31 Nassau-st., Bank of Commonwealth building, by order of Isaiah Rynders, United States Marshal, over $[illegible] worth of diamonds, various sizes; also, sterling silver [illegible]. The diamonds will be on view three days previous to the sale, at the office of Augustus Schell, Esq., Collector of the Port, Custom-House. SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers, No. 31 Nassau-st.

E. H. BANGS, Auctioneer.

BANGS & CO. WILL SELL THIS DAY, Nov. 7, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 25 Nassau-st., a select assortment of imported fowls, comprising white Shanghais, Golden Polands, Leghorns, Black Spanish, &c., &c., &c. These fowls are all from imported stock and have had ten prizes awarded them by the New-York State Fair, New-York Poultry Exhibition and Albany County Fair. Sale without reserve.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.— OLD OIL-PAINTINGS.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at their salesroom, No. 31 Nassau-st., TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) at 11 o'clock precisely, 49 superior oil-paintings in gilt frames, purchased within two years, by a first-rate connoisseur.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.—Office No. 4 Broad-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD A special sale of Stocks and Bonds THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. A variety of first-class securities will be offered. For full particulars, see his catalogue, which can be obtained at the office. Next regular sale on Monday, Nov. 9. Special sales Tuesday and Wednesday. Auction sales every day. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer and Banker.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers, Offices No. 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 12 o'clock, in front of the store, No. 23 Nassau-st., the celebrated mare LADY CLAY, with foal by Ethan Allen; trotted last Summer in 2:38, kind in harness, and her owner believes her to be sound and not over 8 years old.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 12 o'clock, at the store No. 23 Nassau-st., Bulbous Roots and Cigars.—Eight cases and four hampers of very fine Dutch bulbous roots, comprising hyacinths, tulips, and other very fine specimens.

ALSO—About 25,000 choice Havana cigars of various brands, to pay advances. To be sold without reserve.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in 14th-st., [illegible] house, would let, with board, a parlor and bedroom on second floor, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen. Address HOME, Box No. [illegible].

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDROOM may be obtained at MRS. AUSTIN'S, No. [illegible] East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT THE HANDsome brown stone house, No. [illegible] Sands-st., 7 minutes walk from Fulton Ferry, one furnished room with partial board, for a gentleman. Reference exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM EIGHT TO ten minutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries; handsome modern-built house, in a desirable neighborhood. Terms moderate. No. 49 Concord-st.

WANTED—WILL TAKE TO BOARD IN A PRIvate family, two children. Good religious instruction. Apply at No. 398 Broadway, second floor.

ROOM WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WOULD like a single room, and breakfast and tea, and dinner on Sundays, in a genteel and strictly private American family, up town; modern house. Address Post-Office, Box No. 1,[illegible], giving locality and stating terms. References exchanged.

102 WEST ELEVENTH-STREET.—NEW and handsomely furnished rooms to let to single gentlemen, with partial board. Gentlemen wishing a pleasant and desirable home can find such by applying as above. References exchanged.

MURRAY HILL.—TO LET—ROOMS IN A first-class house, excellent neighborhood, with private table or otherwise; Madison-av. stages pass near the door. Apply at No. 36 East 35th-st.

MURRAY HILL.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily will let a suite of furnished rooms on the second floor, with large private parlor, to a family of first-class boarders or two gentlemen and wives. Apply at No. [illegible] East 38th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. References exchanged.

ROOMS TO LET.—A SMALL FAMILY HAVING more room than they require, would let one or two rooms to single gentlemen, with breakfast if required. Apply at No. [illegible].

KEROSENE [illegible] OILS [illegible] AT NO. [illegible] BEAVER-ST.

NEWTOWN PIPPIN APPLES, PACKED expressly for market, for sale. Apply to ROBT. L. PELL, Pelham Farm, Ulster county, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.—WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND, in sums of £1 upwards, at 86 per £. Address

TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

LOAN FOR $500,000 FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 13, 1855, and in accordance with Section 3 of Article 7 of the Constitution, hereby give notice, that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 16th day of November next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of October, 1872. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to have liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan, not less than $1,000. All proposals to be sealed up, and endorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposals, and the balance on the 16th day of November next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund, in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the 16th day of November next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stocks held by them respectively at the Manhattan Company in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Dated Albany, Oct. 30, 1857.

H. R. SELDEN, Lieut. Governor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
JOEL T. HEADLEY, Sec'y of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—BOND AND mortgage, about $30,000, on first-class property. Also, $10,000 for $20,000 New-York City Bonds, bearing 7 per cent. interest, due in 6 or 12 months. Apply to CLARKSON BROTHERS, office No. 37, No. 29 William-st.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS ON THE $50,000 OF Bonds issued on the first day of May, 1856, by the City of Milwaukee to aid in the construction of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad, due Nov. 1, 1857, will be paid on that day by the Ocean Bank.

P. HANDY, Cashier.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by Hon. Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, appointed receiver of the property and effects of the Island City Bank; and all creditors of the said Bank are required, within thirty days from the 30th of September, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank before me, at my office, No. 21 Nassau-street, New-York. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned, at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned, at said office, within said time. J. F. BUTTERWORTH, Receiver.

BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, Attorneys for Receiver.

IN THE MATTER OF THE EAST RIVER BANK.—Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed, by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the property and effects of the East River Bank, of the City of New-York; and all creditors and persons having claims or demands against the said Bank are required to exhibit and establish such claims or demands before me, at the former banking-house of said bank, on the corner of Third-av. and Eighth-st., in the City of New-York, within thirty days from the date hereof. And all persons having possession of any property belonging to said bank, and all persons indebted to said bank, are required to account and answer to me at said banking-house within the aforementioned time for the value of such property, and to pay such indebtedness. And all persons having open and subsisting engagements or contracts of the said bank are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me, within the aforementioned time at said banking-house.—Dated Oct. 23, 1857.

DAVID BANKS, Receiver,

BANKS & ARNOLDSON, Att'ys for Receiver, 120 Nassau-st.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich-st.—Interest at the rate of six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M.

V. L. BUXTON, Sec'y. W. M. CONCKLIN, Pres.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, corner East 61st-st. and 3d-av.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of this Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 11th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 11th inclusive.

SAML. B. ISAACS, Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, New-York, Friday, Nov. 6, 1857.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED out of the profits a dividend of 10 per cent. payable to the Stockholders on and after the 11th instant. The transfer book will be closed until the 12th instant. By order. FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, No. 71 Wall-st., New-York, Nov. 2, 1857. A Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable on the 6th inst. By order of the Board of Directors.

J. H. LEGGETT, Secretary.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

IMMENSE REDUCTION.

LESS THAN MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

MANNY & LEWIS,

No. 150 Bowery, corner Broome-st.

Are now selling

Their entire Stock,

consisting of the following articles:

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

from the most celebrated Makers,

DIAMOND JEWELRY,

Cameo, Coral and Gold Sets,

Vest, Chatelaine and Guard Chains,

Silver and Plated Tea Sets, Forks Spoons,

Cake Baskets, Waiters, Castors, &c., &c.,

FOR CASH ONLY.

MANNY & LEWIS,

No. 150 Bowery, corner of Broome-st.

GREAT REDUCTION.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

AT GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH.

The subscriber is now selling his stock of

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

At a great REDUCTION in PRICES, being fully 30 per cent. below the usual retail prices.

Gold English Patent Levers, full jeweled, for gentlemen	$60, usual price $85
Gold English Patent Levers, full jeweled, for gentlemen	$50, usual price $70
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases	$45, usual price $75
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases	$45, usual price $62
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases	$35, usual price $50
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases	$25, usual price $35
Beautiful Gold Lepine Watches, 4 holes jeweled	$20, usual price $30
Silver English Patent Levers	$20, usual price $30
Silver English Patent Levers	$28, usual price $42

WATCHES EXCHANGED.

GEO. C. ALLEN,

Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor, near Broadway.

STATIONERY.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importer and Manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

WILLIAM B. HAWS—(BRANCH OF R. C. [illegible] & Co.) stationer and blank-book manufacturer, No. 306 Canal-st., corner of Thompson. Every description of account books for banks, insurance, [illegible] offices and merchants, ruled and bound to any pattern. Engraving, lithographing and printing [illegible] manner and with dispatch. [illegible]

[illegible] RICHARD DUDGEON [illegible] Refers to M. W. Baldwin & Co., Locomotives, Philadelphia; Thomas B. Stillman, Engineer, No. 13 [illegible] [illegible]

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.

Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.

Mail, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

Emigrant at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; and at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing June 8, 1857—Trains leave depot corner White and Centre sts. 6:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, stopping at all stations north of Williams' Bridge.

6:35 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

4 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.

6 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Oct. 26, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare [illegible] 11 M. $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 19, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. Albany Mail and Freight train, 7 A. M. Albany Passenger train, 11½ A. M.; for Sing Sing, 9½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 12½ and 3½ P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ A. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6½ A. M. and 12:20 and 3½ P. M., and East Albany at 7 and 6:25 A. M., and 1 and 6:10 P. M.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AN ELEGANT FIRST-class four-story house in 34th-st., brown-stone front, built and finished throughout in the most superior style, with every improvement. Will be sold on reasonable terms, or will be let at a very moderate rent to a good tenant. Apply at No. 53 East 34th-st., or to WYLLYS LYMAN, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 39 WEST THIRTY-THIRD-ST., between 5th and 6th avs., a first-class house, with all the modern improvements in. Will be sold at cost. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE VERY NEAT BRICK HOUSE and full lot No. 150 West 21st-st., to be sold at a great bargain, if applied for immediately. Price $6,250; $4,000 can remain on Bond and Mortgage. Boy wanted. Apply to J. D. WILLIAMSON & CO., No. 71 Nassau-street.

MICHIGAN PINE LANDS FOR SALE for cash, or first-class City property at prices that will pay a large profit to any purchaser. It will be shown conclusively to any party desiring to purchase that each acre will average in timber standing from $30 to $50 per acre, exclusive of the value of the land. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—IN ORANGE, N. J., FROM THIS DATE, a furnished house, delightfully situated, within five minutes' walk of the principal railroad depot. The house is commodious, well furnished, warmed by a furnace and lighted with gas, (having a small gas-house upon the premises.) There are about three acres of land, beautifully laid out, and filled with shrubbery; also, a carriage-house, barn and other out-buildings. Terms reasonable. Apply to E. GARDNER, Orange Journal, or address J. E. S., Nos. 86 and 88 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—TWO THREE-STORY basement and counter-cellar houses, 20 x 50; lot 20 x 99 feet, in West 31st-st.—Nos. 250 and 248, between 8th and 9th avs. The above houses will be sold a bargain, and on terms to suit the purchaser, or will be let cheap. Inquire on the premises. The buildings will be open throughout the day.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR, BASEMENT AND cellar of a first-class, marble-front store, No. 96 Liberty-st., about 200 feet west of Broadway, newly painted and in first-rate order, at a reasonable rent. Apply to A. VANDERPOEL or JAS. E. McLANAHAN, No. 14 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE APARTMENT, THE second floor and front basement of house No. 28 King-st., consisting of six rooms, with gas and Croton water. Inquire of HENRY HAWKEY, in rear of No. 31 King-st., or of A. RAYMOND, No. 51 Chatham-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN TWENTIETH-st., near 4th-av., to a small genteel family—twelve rooms, with the improvements. Rent $1,200. Smokers will please not apply. To see the house, apply at No. 58 East 22d-st., after 1 o'clock.

TO LET OR LEASE—A NEW HOUSE NEAR Union-square. Rent, $900. Furniture, carpets, mirrors, &c., are new, handsome, and selected with taste, must be purchased; cost $3,300, will be sold for $2,[illegible]. Address O., Union-square Post-Office.

TO LET—FOR THIS WINTER, AT A NOMINAL rent, to a respectable family, a superior farm, with dwelling, situated near Flushing, L. I. Apply to H. A. LADD, No. 63 Water-st.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house, No. 180 4th-st., near 6th-av., one room deep, suitable for a very small family. Rent $250 per annum. Apply at No. 182 4th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE—With land sufficient to support a family, well stocked with luxuries, for what a first-class City house costs. Two farms for sale—one containing about 30 acres of choice land, in the immediate vicinity of Fishkill village, where are churches, schools, post-office, the mail arriving twice daily, and within about two hours' ride by railroad of the City; has upon it valuable buildings of all kinds, an extensive collection of all kinds of fruit trees, grape vines, &c.; also a choice collection of garden shrubbery. The mansion is surrounded with choice forest trees, evergreens, &c.; thirty years' attention having been devoted to make it all that is desirable for a family who wish to enjoy a country life. The other farm contains about 140 acres of land of the best quality; lies one mile from the above village; has upon it good farm buildings and several valuable locations for residences. For particulars, apply to CHARLES VAN WYCK, No. 103 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A GENTEEL VILLAGE RESIDENCE with two acres of choice lands and abundance of fruit, in a pleasant and healthy location, a few miles from New-York, and almost hourly access. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st., opposite Post-Office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A 7-OCTAVE FOUR ROUND-CORNER ROSEWOOD PIANO, of Hallet, Davis & Co.'s make, very little used, fully guaranteed; cost $375. Will be sold for cash, for $225. New and second-hand Pianos at very low prices. New Pianos to let. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, Marble Building, cor. Grand-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers; wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

MUSIC AT HALF PRICE AT WATERS', No. 333 BROADWAY.—Pianos and Melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD. Acceptances maturing before Dec. 1, 1857, taken in exchange for Pianos. Three superb instruments of A. W. LADD & Co., and a great variety of other makers, for sale at great bargains. Pianos to rent, very cheap, at JUDSON & MUNGER'S, No. 722 Broadway.

GREATEST BARGAIN.—MAGNIFICENT grand diagonal 7-octave rosewood piano, made by one of the best makers and warranted in perfect order; been used a few months; cost $500, will be sold for $200. Can be seen at No. 141 9th-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent [illegible], which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

CHICKERING & SON'S PIANO-FORTES—including the various styles manufactured by the celebrated establishment; also, a large variety of second-hand Pianos, for sale at very reduced prices, at No. [illegible] Broadway. E. WARREN.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 11 Wall-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

FOR EUROPE.

FOR ENGLAND AND FRANCE, 1857 AND 1858.—NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The United States Mail steamship ARAGO, 2,500 tons, David Lines, Commander, and steamship FULTON, 2,500 tons, J. A. Wotton, Commander, will leave New-York, Havre and Southampton for the year 1858 on the following days:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE HAVRE.		
Arago,	Saturday,	Nov. 14.	Fulton,	Tuesday,	Nov. 17.
Fulton,	Saturday,	Dec. 12.	Arago,	Tuesday,	Dec. 15.
Arago,	Saturday,	Jan. 9.	Fulton,	Tuesday,	Jan. 12.
Fulton,	Saturday,	Feb. 6.	Arago,	Tuesday,	Feb. 9.
Arago,	Saturday,	M'h. 6.	Fulton,	Tuesday,	M'h. 9.
Fulton,	Saturday,	April 3.	Arago,	Tuesday,	April 6.
Arago,	Saturday,	May 1.	Fulton,	Tuesday,	May 4.
Fulton,	Saturday,	May 29.	Arago,	Tuesday,	June 1.
			Fulton,	Tuesday,	June 29.

These steamers, built expressly for Government service, with double engines under deck; every care has been taken in the construction of hulls and machinery to insure safety and speed. The ships have five water-tight compartments, including the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Recent experience has demonstrated the absolute necessity of this mode of construction. The accommodations for passengers are believed to combine every comfort and convenience that can be desired.

PRICE OF PASSAGE:

From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 1st Cabin. $130
From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 2d Cabin. 75
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 1st Cabin. 500f.
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 2d Cabin. 400f.

To passengers going to London, these steamers offer the advantage of economy, both in time and expense.

Specie delivered in London.

No passage secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

All letters and newspapers must pass through the Post-Office.

For freight or passage, apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway; WM. ISELIN, Agent, Havre; CROSKEY & CO., Agents, Southampton; LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO., Paris.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. Oliver Eldridge.
The BALTIC, Capt. Joseph Comstock.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. James West.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857
Saturday, Aug. 1	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5	1857
Saturday, Aug. 15	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19	1857
Saturday, Sept. 12	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2	1857
Saturday, Sept. 26	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30	1857
Saturday, Oct. 10	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14	1857
Saturday, Oct. 24	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28	1857
Saturday, Nov. 7	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11	1857
Saturday, Nov. 21	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25	1857
Saturday, Dec. 5	1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9	1857
		Wednesday, Dec. 23	1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage ... $130
Second Cabin Passage ... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage ... $110
Second Cabin Passage ... 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 14.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 21.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 28.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 4.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Nov. 11.
CANADA, Shannon, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FARE REDUCED TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, EDWARD HIGGINS commander, 5,268 tons, will sail

From NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON & HAVRE		From SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE for NEW-YORK.	
Saturday	Dec. 5	Saturday	Nov. 14
		Saturday	Dec. 26

PRICE OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For freight or passage apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

Letters for England and Europe, prepaid, 25 cents each half ounce, (by inclosure of postage stamps if from other cities,) will be received at No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York, up to 11½ o'clock on the morning of sailing.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.

First Cabin ... $60 | Second Cabin ... $40

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, to sail from pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz.:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton and New-York.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
N. Star.	Saturd'y, Nov. 28	Weds'day, Dec. 2.
Ariel, Sat'y, Nov. 28	Saturday, Dec. 26	Weds'day, Dec. 30.

These steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail steamship BALTIC, J. J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.

All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments.

No expense has been spared to make the steamers of this line in all respects as good as new, and the thorough examination given them proves their mode of structure yet unequaled.

N. B.—Remember the regular built ships for this line [illegible].

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, William Cummings, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, Robert Craig, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, John Duncan, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM GLASGOW.	
[illegible], Sat'day, Oct. 31, 12 noon.		Glasgow,	Oct. [illegible]
[illegible], Wed'day, Nov. 25, 12 noon.		New-York,	Nov. [illegible]
New-York, Wed'ay, Dec. 23, 12 noon.		Edinburg,	Dec. [illegible]
Edinburg, Wed'ay, Dec. 30, 12 noon.		Glasgow,	Dec. [illegible]

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES [illegible] BURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, [illegible] PARRISH, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, 7th inst., at 3 o'clock P.M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The splendid steamship ALABAMA, Captain G. R. SCHENCK, will leave for Savannah on SATURDAY, Nov. 7, from Pier No. 4 N. R., at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to

SAM'L L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

The steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will succeed the above and leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 14.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF CORNING & CO. WILL be continued hereafter only for the purpose of liquidation.

New-York, Oct. 26, 1857.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day entered into copartnership under the name of BENEDICT & CO., for the transaction of an Exchange and Collection business, and for the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds on Commission.

By mutual arrangement, the business and good-will of the firm of CORNING & CO. have been relinquished to us, and for the present we will retain the offices occupied by them at No. 82 Wall-st.

(Signed.) E. CORNELIUS BENEDICT,
EDWARD F. KOHLY.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of FISHER, DENNY & CO., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the late firm will be settled by A. FISHER & THOMAS DENNY, who will continue business under the firm of FISHER & DENNY, and solicit the patronage of their friends.

Nov. 2, 1857.

ABIJAH FISHER,
THOMAS DENNY,
CHAS. A. FISHER.

DENTISTRY.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH without metal plate or clasps, and can be inserted without extracting any teeth or roots. The teeth are three-fourths lighter than the porcelain. Dr. S. B. SIGESMOND has now the best certificates of the first citizens. Come and see. No. 561 Broadway, New-York.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by a process of benumbing the gums, (entirely different from freezing.) I have used this process for eighteen months, and have extracted over twenty thousand teeth with perfect success. References given, if required. E. GRIFFEN, Dentist, No. [illegible] Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

$4 50 DOUBLE SOLE WATER-PROOF SEWED BOOTS, NOW READY. ALSO THOSE $3 50 CONGRESS BOOTS AT JONES', NO. 10 ANN-ST., NEAR THE MUSEUM.

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu" for general weakness.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

NOT TO THE AFFLICTED.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz.: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, insanity, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character sent to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. T. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

This invaluable medicine is composed entirely of vegetable ingredients, and if timely administered will speedily arrest and permanently cure all scrofulous and cutaneous eruptions, and all diseases arising from an injudicious use of mercury; permeating the system through the circulation it purifies the blood and rectifies the secretions, restoring the patient to sound and perfect health. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st. Sold also by druggists generally.

PROTECTION AGAINST COUNTERFEITS.—The currency ought to be so constructed as to render it impossible that spurious fabrications should be palmed upon the public. Of how much more importance are the health and life of the community, hence the necessity of guarding against base imitations of popular remedies, well known to effect the object they are intended for. Impelled by these motives, Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., New-York, deems it absolutely necessary that it shall be thus publicly set forth, that he is the only individual especially appointed by the Patentees of the TARRANT in London, Paris and Vienna, to establish their renowned remedies throughout America. He is regularly in correspondence with them, and therefore made acquainted, as fast as steam can waft the information across the Atlantic, with every important discovery in the healing art.

None are genuine unless the engraving of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.

Observe that the genuine TARRANT'S, Nos. 1, 2, 3, are of that nature that it is impossible to render them at a lower price than $3, $5 and $[illegible].

They can only be obtained, wholesale and retail, from Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., New-York, and from the following authorized agents:

Charles H. Ring, Broadway, New-York; W. B. Zieber, Philadelphia; W. V. Page, Boston; Seth S. Hance, Baltimore; A. B. Hill & Co., Newark; W. S. Dyer, Bridgeport; W. W. Prescott, New Haven; Samuel [illegible], New London; Talcott & Fuller, Hartford; A. H. Reynolds, Springfield; M. Green & Co., Worcester; G. Hazard, Providence; Ed. Bush, Lowell; J. G. Wadleigh, Lawrence, Mass.; Ed. Dana, Jun., Portland, Me.; E. H. Rollins, Concord, Me., and from no other establishment until further notice.

Mr. BARROW will not be responsible, after this public notice, if any injurious effects should arise from taking dangerous and base imitations.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the whole system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer, it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 285 Fulton-st., New-York. DR. MAGNIN.

DR. GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP is universally acknowledged to be, par excellence, the only article extant for the complete removal of all such disfigurements of the skin as appear in the shape of pimples, tan, freckles, sunburn and [illegible]. Dr. G.'s Poudres Subtiles are equally remarkable for the surprising properties they possess in instantaneously removing superfluous hair, without injury to the skin, may be contested. His Vegetable Liquid Rouge, for imparting to the cheek and lip a brilliant, permanent and natural tinge, is sui generis. Also, Lily White, Hair Restorative, Hair Dye, Oriental Cream, &c.

AGENTS—CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, Boston; GREEN, Worcester; CARLETON, Lowell; POST, Rochester; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn, and at Dr. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S Old Established Depot, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhea and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 25 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. WATSON's constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 10 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 25 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate. WM. WATSON, M. D., Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. CORBETT, NO. 19 DUANE-ST., NEAR Chatham, may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. From a practice of 25 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of private diseases, he is enabled to guarantee permanent cures without mercury. Nervous debility and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles, and all suffering from the imposition of quacks on applying to Dr. C. may rely on receiving honorable treatment. N. B.—See Dr. C. [illegible].

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., and of [illegible] valuable discovery of medical science, [illegible] that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease; $1 per vial. Beware of a handbill [illegible] Dr. HUNTER has removed. It's a deception.

DR. CULVERWELL'S RADICAL REGENERATOR—A superlative remedy for seminal weakness, sexual debility, impotency, involuntary [illegible], in both sexes. For sale at WELLS & CO.'s, No. 115 Franklin-st. Price $3. Full particulars of this entirely new, wonderful remedy, given by sending [illegible] stamp to Box No. 4,586 Post-Office, New-York.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Surgeon-Specialist, pupil of Ricord, of Paris, [illegible] of this City, may be consulted [illegible] by letter, at his office, No. [illegible] Broadway, from 1 to 1 and from 5 to 8 evenings.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—Offices No. 754 Broadway, corner 10th-st. Cases of recent disease quickly and radically cured. In stricture, gleet, debility, gravel, &c., and especially where the patient has suffered from a certain class of people, his services will be best appreciated. Hours from 9 till 1, and after 6 o'clock in the evening.

PHYSICIANS.—THREE OR FOUR GOOD PHYsicians may obtain appointments for in-door practice, in the Northwestern Dispensary, No. 511 8th-av., by application at the Dispensary, or to CHAS. H. RUSHER, Secretary, No. 11 Maiden-lane.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.

No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.)

CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. F. Mott,	Jas. G. Garner,	Sam. C. Paxson,
John Halsey,	Richard P. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Edward Wood,	L. B. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey,
Robert L. Case,	Edward Willets,	D. Cromwell, Jr.,
Wm. Dennistoun,	F. J. Donnell,	Chas. E. Parker,
Edward Merritt,	John R. Willis,	John D. Warren,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edward Cromwell,
Geo. B. Grinnell,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell,
B. M. Whitlock,	R. Lind. Murray,	Wm. A. Butler,
Geo. H. Beyer,	E. W. Corlies,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Abbatt,	David B. Keeler.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.

THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

$5,500,000 ACCUMULATED CAPITAL.

No. 65 Wall-st.

This Company has been 37 years in successful operation, and has paid to the families of the insured $4,[illegible].

No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.

California and Southern risks taken.

Last bonus to policy holders was 35 per cent.

Application may be made by mail.

Insurances can be made, payable on the party's reaching the ages of 50 or 60.

GEO. M. KNEVITT, Actuary.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OILS. Very fine, for machinery and burning. Barrels, 30 to 40 gallons. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—SOLOMON [illegible] against HENRY F. THORPE, RICHARD H. BOWNE, Charles [illegible] and Sarah A. Thompson, his wife, Oliver Davison, Albert De La Montagnie, [illegible] [illegible] his wife.—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City of New-York, on the 6th day of October, 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. [illegible] in the said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. DAVID THURSTON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

[illegible]-law6wF*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—DAVID R. TALMAGE against PETER GILLIGAN, James Eaton and Sarah his wife, Miles M. Parish, Wm. L. Stafford, [illegible], Harriet J. Parish, Abijah H. Clark, Bank of Peekskill, James Burns, Wm. Welch, Thomas L. Purdy, [illegible] Ross, Ebenezer A. Preston and Albert J. Akin, executors of Ebenezer Preston, deceased, [illegible] and Egbert Sheldon.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at the town of White Plains, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 9 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 12, 1857.

ANDERSON & WYATT, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Suit 2.—The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester on the 13th day of August, 1857.

ANDERSON & WYATT, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

[illegible]-law6wF*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—DAVID R. TALMAGE against PETER GILLIGAN, James Eaton and Sarah his wife, Miles M. Parish, William L. Stafford, [illegible], Harriet J. Parish, Abijah H. Clark, Bank of Peekskill, James Burns, William Welch, Thos. L. Purdy, [illegible] Ross, Ebenezer A. Preston and Albert J. Akin, executors of Ebenezer Preston, deceased, [illegible] and Egbert Sheldon.—Summons for Relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the county of Westchester, at the town of White Plains, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 9 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 12, 1857.

ANDERSON & WYATT, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Suit 1.—The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester on the 13th day of August, 1857. ANDERSON & WYATT, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 9 Nassau-street.

a[illegible]-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—DAVID LINES against JOSEPH ALSTON and WILLIAM ALGERNON ALSTON, Jr.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To JOSEPH ALSTON and WILLIAM ALGERNON ALSTON, Jr.—Sir: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 22, 1857.

ALEX. HAMILTON, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, New-York.

N. B.—The summons and complaint in the above entitled action were filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, the 24th day of October, 1857.

o[illegible]-law6wF* ALEX. HAMILTON, Jr.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM E. WEED, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at LEWIS B. BROWN, No. 31 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 26, 1857.

LEWIS B. BROWN,
my25-law6mS* WM. SMITH BROWN, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE STEERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Lawrence Waterbury, No. [illegible] Front-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 10, 1857.

LAWRENCE WATERBURY, Administrator.
MARY STEERS, Administratrix.

jy11-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HORATIO NOTT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of John R. Marsh, No. [illegible] Pitt-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 18, 1857.

JOHN R. MARSH,
s19-law6mS* STEWART B. CLARK, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD TUNIS, late of the City of New-York, Clerk, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his store, No. 132 [illegible], in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 5, 1857. WM. E. TUNIS, Administrator.

je6-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN WILSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of GEORGE B. OVER, No. [illegible] Third-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh streets, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 24, 1857.

GEORGE B. OVER,
o24-law6mS* LEVI HART, } Executors.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER [illegible] [illegible] the following list of buildings, [illegible] examined and pronounced unsafe by the Fire Wardens:

[illegible]

[illegible] Fortieth-st., Nos. 208, 209 (rear)—West Fortieth-st., No. 264—Seventh-av., Nos. 424, 426, [illegible]—Ninth-av., 532½—Northeast corner First-av., and Ninth-st.—Avenue A, No. 93—Avenue C, Nos. 124, 126, 128—Corner Sixteenth-st. and Sixth-av., Johnson & Green's Hat Factory—Corner Twenty-sixth and Seventh-av., northeast corner—Corner Twenty-seventh-st. and Broadway, marble saw mill. HENRY H. HOWARD, Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, (New Court-House,) No. 32 Chambers-st., New-York, Nov. 1, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT 1 per cent. will be added, on the 1st day of December, on all taxes remaining unpaid. Also, that 2 per cent. will be added on the 15th day of December.

Checks and bills on City Banks taken. Envelopes containing money and bills not received. No money received after 2 o'clock. WILSON SMALL, Receiver.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT A package containing land patents, issued in the name of JOHN GIBNEY, of the City of New-York, and located in the counties of Sangamon, Macon, Logan, Menard, Mason and Cass, in the State of Illinois, have been mislaid or stolen. All parties are cautioned against receiving or negotiating the same. A suitable reward will be given for their return to the undersigned.

JOHN GIBNEY, No. 176 West-st., New-York.

NOTICE.—AS SOME OF OUR NOTES ARE IN the hands of parties who are unknown to us, the holders thereof are respectfully requested to favor us with their address or call at our office and receive a proposition for settlement.

BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity. We call especial attention to the quality and quantity of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market. TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

LAND WARRANTS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
NO. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

A [illegible] Chapter in the Mexican War.

[illegible] LETTER FROM GEN. HITCHCOCK—HISTORY OF THE CHALCO ROUTE.

To the Editor of the [illegible]:

I find an allusion in The States of the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] the Chalco Route, by which the Army under Gen. SCOTT passed from the eastern to the southern side of the City of Mexico, avoiding the strongly fortified Peñon Hill. Passing over the Chalco route, the Army took its position at Tlalpam (San Augustine,) from whence operations were carried on, resulting in the battles of Contreras, Cherubusco, Molino del Rey, the storming of Chapultepec, and finally the victorious entrance of the Army into the Mexican capital.

[illegible]

General SCOTT arrived at Puebla on the 28th of May, 1847, from which city he advanced towards the capital [illegible] the 8th of August following. The time at Puebla, between his arrival and departure, was employed in completing his arrangements for a successful movement, and one of the most important objects of his attention was that of obtaining full and accurate information of the routes of march, and of the City of Mexico and its environs. To effect this object, as perfectly as possible, he directed two officers, Major TURNBULL, of the corps of Topographical Engineers, and Capt. LEE, of the Engineer Corps, (brevet,) to prepare, each separately, a sketch map of the country around the city, to be taken from any accredited map. These officers were then required, each independently of the other, to obtain, by every means in their power, the fullest information possible of all the causeways leading into the city, and of all roads connecting them around the city, together with all obstacles to the passage of the army, whether by natural or artificial means. Each officer was directed to jot down upon his map his information [illegible] to be in [illegible] to give the fullest explanations possible.

The General then, from time to time, would hold interviews with these officers, but separately, in order to verify the labors of one by those of the other, [illegible] I was present at many of these interviews, and saw the progress of the work from its inception to its maturity.

Gen. SCOTT's impressions with regard to the Peñon, a well-known fortified hill, on the Vera Cruz road, nine miles from the Capital, were very soon fully confirmed, and he determined, if possible, to turn it, by marching either to the north or south side of the city, from whence to make his approaches to the city. With this purpose, he directed the engineer officers especially to ascertain the practicability of marching upon either side. They soon reported a preference for the south side, by a road turning off from the Vera Cruz causeway along the shore of lake Chalco, passing through the village of that name, by which a passage to the city, through the San Antonio causeway, would become available. This road, then, became a special object of inquiry, and the General repeatedly, in his presence, directed the two officers to make the most diligent efforts to obtain complete information in regard to it, and began very soon to declare his intention to make use of it; but as it was of the greatest importance that his design should not be known to the enemy, he cautioned us all to preserve a rigid silence with regard to his purpose. The necessity for this silence will be apparent to every one, and will readily suggest how any one officer coming to the knowledge of the road independently, might imagine himself the sole possessor of information of vital value to the commanding General.

With full knowledge of the Chalco Road, obtained through many sources, the General decided upon the plan of march via Chalco before he left Puebla, and expressly arranged his order of march with a view to take that road, with Gen. WORTH in the advance—Gen. TWIGGS having had the advance at Cerro Gordo.

The reader will understand the purpose of the General more completely by considering that the Peñon hill is nine miles from the city of Mexico on the Vera Cruz causeway, and the village of Ayotla is some six or seven miles further from the city on the same Vera Cruz causeway, or road, as it should be called, [illegible] the Peñon hill. The road via Chalco turns off to the south from the Vera Cruz road several miles east from Ayotla.

General SCOTT's order of march from Puebla distinctly contemplated threatening the Peñon, but without the slightest intention of assaulting that stronghold. For this purpose the division of General TWIGGS was the first to move from Puebla, though General WORTH was designed for the lead over the Chalco route. The army marched in four divisions from Puebla, following each other with an interval of a day: General TWIGGS first, followed by General QUITMAN, who was succeeded by General WORTH, with General PILLOW in the rear. With this order of march General TWIGGS, the reader will perceive might be employed with his division to threaten the Peñon while the rear was coming up; and accordingly, when General TWIGGS reached the neighborhood of the formidable hill, he was ordered to display his entire division in full view of the enemy, but beyond cannon-shot from his batteries. At the same time the engineers were directed to let themselves be seen by the enemy in the act of reconnoitering his works, but with a confidential caution not to expose themselves, because, as they were assured, the General had no intention of attacking the Peñon.

This operation was repeated, two or three days in succession, the more completely to deceive the enemy into the belief that an attack upon the Peñon was contemplated. Meantime the divisions in the rear were coming up.

General SCOTT established himself temporarily at the village of Ayotla, and when it was time for General WORTH to reach the Chalco road, he sent him an order to turn into that road and halt at the village of Chalco: the design being to allow General PILLOW's division to follow General WORTH, and then to reverse the order of march of General QUITMAN and General TWIGGS, both of whom had passed beyond the Chalco road. The order of march would then be along the Chalco road, WORTH, PILLOW, QUITMAN and TWIGGS, General TWIGGS being in the rear: and I say that this was all designed and arranged by General SCOTT before he left the city of Puebla—leaving the Peñon, in its glory and grandeur undisturbed, after first inducing the enemy to concentrate his whole strength at that point.

I will now state two somewhat important but subordinate matters, in connection with this movement, which will make everything perfectly clear, and will account for certain rumors and alleged "traditions" in reference to the history of the operations in question.

When Gen. SCOTT sent an order to Gen. WORTH to turn into the Chalco Road—not to omit any reasonable chance of certifying his information—he desired him, by a verbal message, to send an intelligent officer to look at as much of the Chalco road as might be convenient, and, again, to secure attention to this order, he subsequently dispatched a written note to Gen. WORTH to the same effect. In obedience to this reiterated order, Gen. WORTH dispatched Col. DUNCAN, a very intelligent and quick-sighted officer, to execute the duty; but, as there is every reason to believe, General WORTH omitted to inform Col. DUNCAN of the source of the order requiring this reconnoissance. At all events, Colonel DUNCAN appears to have been under the impression that the order originated with General WORTH, and while he gave General WORTH the credit of originating the order, he took to himself the credit of discovering the practicability of the road as a route for the army, and, perhaps, very naturally imagined that the advantages of that route were wholly unknown to General SCOTT, who, nevertheless had, at that very moment, very accurate information as to the whole route, though he thought proper to obtain, if possible, a verification of his [illegible]

Colonel DUNCAN only passed over some seven or eight miles of the road, which he found perfectly good, and then rather hastily, so far as he knew, jumped to the conclusion that the army should, by all means, take that route, which, accordingly, he recommended with characteristic earnestness; and he remained many weeks, no doubt honestly, under the impression that his advice determined the movement of the army by the Chalco route, when, in fact, it was the distinctly contemplated purpose of the General to take that route before he left Puebla.

One more point remains to be explained, and the reader will perfectly understand all the matters connected with the movement in question.

Gen. SCOTT, though a man of unshaken purpose, never so formed his plans as to shackle himself and deprive himself of freedom of action. Upon all circumstances he held himself ready to profit by any new information by which he might advantageously modify and improve his plans. In this spirit, in announcing his purposes, he often made a reservation to the effect that if he saw fit he would even at the last moment, profit by any new circumstances which might come to light. Those who were near his person at Puebla will remember his language when declaring confidentially his purpose of taking the Chalco route. He would say, and did repeatedly say, "I intend to take the Chalco road, and avoid the Peñon. I expect to take the Chalco road;" and then he would add in a rapid stream of words: "I'll not be sworn to take it—I'll not be sworn—I'll not be sworn to take it;" and then again, returning to a more measured strain, he would say, "It is my present intention to go by Chalco, and turn the Peñon, and I wish you, gentlemen, to obtain all the information possible in regard to that road, but be extremely on your guard against allowing a suspicion of it to go abroad," &c.

The spirit here indicated was in full possession of the General, when, at Ayotla, it was intimated that a practicable road might perhaps be found leading directly to San Antonio, situated on the San Antonio causeway some three or four miles in advance of San Augustine, which would equally well turn the Peñon and have a rugged march along the base of some volcanic hills known to border the Chalco lake, at the foot of which the Chalco road passed.

Capt. LEE, the Engineer, was accordingly directed to look at that road, commonly called the Mexicalsingo road. He did so, being engaged two whole days on this duty. In the evening of the first day he made his report, to the effect that the road was commanded by a battery, but he was inclined to think that the battery might be forced, and in that case the march would be very much shortened, and would be accomplished more expeditiously. He added, however, that he was not prepared to recommend the attempt to carry the battery without further examination, and requested the General to give him another day for a further reconnoissance. The General acquiesced in this, but was so far led to look upon that route as practicable that, while waiting for Capt. LEE's second report, he gave an order preparatory to a movement in that direction, should Capt. LEE's anticipated report be favorable. This preparatory order was given to Gen. QUITMAN, with whose division the battery commanding the Mexicalsingo road was to be forced, in case, at the last moment, it should be judged advisable.

In the evening of the second day's reconnoissance, Capt. LEE reported most decidedly against any attempt to pass along that road, which, as he had fully discovered, was completely under the command of the enemy.

"I shall then," said Gen. SCOTT, "fall back upon my first love, and will go by Chalco." Coincident with this report by Capt. LEE, Col. DUNCAN reported the result of his examination of a part of the Chalco road, and with great animation declared his convictions in favor of it, no doubt feeling at the time, that his views and opinions were altogether new to the General, for he had no knowledge of the secret purpose of the General.

The final orders were then given for the march via Chalco to San Augustine. The march was accomplished without serious difficulty, and the glorious events followed which established the American army in possession of the Mexican capital.

The army numbered in the aggregate, on leaving Puebla, 10,000 men, but was reduced by battles, sickness and detached guards, so that but few over 6,000 men entered and held possession of the city, defended as it had been by over 30,000 men, the city itself having a population of some 200,000.

I have repeatedly stated verbally the above particulars, when occasion offered, and have often been urged to reduce them to writing, but have hitherto been reluctant to do so lest my motives might be brought into question. If I had made the statement pending the canvass for the Presidency, when Gen. PIERCE was elected to preside over the Government, it would infallibly have been considered a partisan publication; and if made while I yet held a commission in the army, malice would have sneered at the official relations of the parties. I am now in retirement, and cannot, as I trust, be charged with any self-seeking design, and may reasonably claim some credit for stating the truth, even with those personally unacquainted with me. My position in the army in Mexico, as Acting Inspecting-General, gave me full opportunities of knowing the facts I state, and their consistency and naturalness will strike any reasonable mind. No attempt is made or designed to disparage any one, and my only purpose is to give my countrymen the truth, and let them see that the movements of Gen. SCOTT were as little the sport of accident, as, perhaps, those of any commander whose deeds adorn the page of history. No General ever had a clearer prescience of his operations in the field than Gen. SCOTT, who was able, at times, to appeal to his written order for a battle and its immediate consequences, as his official report of the action and its results. He did this at Cerro Gordo, except that Gen. PILLOW failed to seize the batteries he was directed to storm; but as his movement was only designed as a diversion, his failure had no influence upon the result of the battle.

E. A. HITCHCOCK.

DEAD BODY FOUND IN A BOX.—On Thursday afternoon a box was seen floating in the Harlem River, in the vicinity of Ninety-fourth-street. Two men brought the box to shore by means of a row-boat, and there being no address upon it they opened it, when a dead body was found inside. The body was that of a man, and much decomposed. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest, yesterday, but no testimony could be elicited tending to identify the body, and a verdict was rendered of "Death from causes unknown to the jury." Some excitement prevailed in the neighborhood.

☞ It will be recollected that an attempt was made to fire the dwelling house rear of No. 58 Leonard-street on the night of the 22d of October, and that a colored man named HENRY NEWELL was arrested, charged with the offence. The Fire-Marshal brought the case on Thursday before the Grand Jury, and yesterday a bill of indictment was found, charging NEWELL with attempting to commit arson in the first degree. The prisoner was yesterday taken before Justice RUSSELL and pleaded not guilty. The trial was set down for some day next week.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 6.

$500 N.Y. State 6s, '73	105½	15 Erie Railroad	14
2,000 N.Y. State 6s, '65	103	150 do	14¼
1,000 N.Y. State 5s, '66	96	170 do	14½
1,000 Brooklyn City 6s	84	20 Harlem Railroad	8¾
6,000 Ohio State 6s, '86	93½	50 Reading Railroad	33
8,500 do	94	150 do	33½
1,000 Mich. State 6s	85	425 do	33¾
9,000 Mo. State 6s	72¼	500 do	34½
2,000 do	72½	200 do s10	34
2,000 N. Car. State 6's	82½	100 do b30	34¼
2,000 Tenn. State 6s '90	77	500 do	35
1,000 Virginia 6's	82½	200 do s3	34
16,000 do	84	200 Har. R.R. Pre. b60	30
10,000 Lou. State 6's	78	10 do	15
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds	73	25 Mich. Cen. R. R.	50
6,000 T.H. & Al. 2d M.	45	50 do s5	50
1,000 N.Y. Cent. RR. 7s	82	100 M'h.So. & N.Ia.R.R.	12½
9 Bank of America	98	50 do	12¾
20 Mechanics Bank	90	50 Mich.So. & N.Ia.p.f.	27
5 Bank of Commerce	85	20 do	24½
60 do	87	20 do	26
50 Canton Company	15½	50 Panama R.R.	77
100 do b30	16	25 do	76½
50 Del. & H. C. Co. s30	86	100 do	77
[illegible]		[illegible] Illinois Cen. R. R.	[illegible]
200 Brook. City L'd Co.	1¼	10 Gal. & Chic. R.R.	67½
100 N.Y. Cen. R.R.	69½	25 do	[illegible]
45 do	[illegible]	100 do b3	70
100 do b3	[illegible]	[illegible] do	69½
100 do s10	69¼	5 Imp. & Trad. Bank	75
150 do s10	69½	20 Pacific Mail St. Co.	75
100 do b60	70	50 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	[illegible]
100 do b30	70	1000 do	33½
250 do	69¾	200 do	33¾
100 do s30	69¼	200 do	33¾
150 do s3	69¾	200 do b30	33¾
200 do	70	6 Hud. River R. R.	15½
600 do b60	70½	177 Chic. & R.I. R. R.	71½
25 do s10	69¾	25 do b10	71¾
200 do b60	71	25 do	71½
50 do s10	70	10 Mil. & Miss. R.R.	30
50 do	70¼	150 La Crosse & Mil. R.	6¾

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, Saturday, the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made by S. DRAPER:

$6,000 Missouri 6s ... Int. added.	70¼
$12,000 Milwaukee and Beloit R. 8s. Int. added.	30
$3,000 Milwaukee and Horicon R.8s Int. added.	33
50 shares Chatham Bank	85¾
20 shares Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co.	90
20 shares Artisans' Bank	42
100 shares Ward Coal and Iron Co.	23
20 shares St. Mark's Fire Ins. Co.	98

Also, the following by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$5,000 Northern Indiana R. R. 7s ... Int. added.	50
$22,000 Brooklyn 6s ... Int. added.	80½@82¼
5 shares N. Y. Fire and Marine Ins. Co.	125¾
8 shares Park Fire Ins. Co.	98½
5 shares City Fire Ins. Co.	140
20 shares Etna Fire Ins. Co.	60¾
5 shares Firemen's Fire Ins. Co.	122½
40 shares Rutger's Ins. Co.	94
10 shares Columbia Fire Ins. Co.	98¾
20 shares Columbia Fire Ins. Co.	82
70 shares Arctic Fire Ins. Co.	90
20 shares Merchants' Fire Ins. Co.	110@110¾

MR. NICOLAY, MR. MULLER and MR. DRAPER will all hold sales at the Merchants' Exchange on Saturday, at 12½ o'clock.

$2,000 Louisiana 6s	78	110 Erie Railroad	14
[illegible] Ohio State 6s, '86	[illegible]	100 do s30	14¾
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90. b5	[illegible]	[illegible]	30
1,000 Mo. State 6s	[illegible]	[illegible] Gal. & Chic. R.R. b60	70
[illegible]		[illegible]	
6,000 N. Y. State 5s	[illegible]	100 Panama R. R.	77
5,000 do	[illegible]	50 Ill. Cen. R. R.	[illegible]
1,000 Har. RR. 1st M.	[illegible]	300 Clev. & Tol. R.R.	[illegible]
7,000 T. H. & Alton	[illegible]	[illegible] do	[illegible]
100 Canton Co. b10	[illegible]	[illegible] do	[illegible]
50 do	16½	300 do	[illegible]
5 Imp. & Trad. Bank	75	50 Chi. & R.I. R.R.	71
10 Hanover Bank	[illegible]	50 do	[illegible]
100 Reading R. R.	[illegible]	50 La C. & Mil. R. R.	6¾
15 do	[illegible]	5 Third-Av. R. R.	30
100 do	[illegible]	10 Cle.Col. & Cin.R.R.	84
100 do	[illegible]	30 Metropolitan Bank	88¾
100 do	34¾		

FRIDAY, Nov. 6—P. M.

The Stock market continues firm, and a further advance was had to-day on most descriptions, to the extent of 1@1 ℔ cent. The improvement in the road shares and also in State Stocks has been very general, and the orders at the Board are unusually well distributed. The speculation in New-York Central is, perhaps, the most important in the magnitude of the daily transactions, although quite as large a demand was shown to-day for Reading shares. The highest fraction reached by the former was 70¾ ℔ cent.; for the latter 35 ℔ cent. Rock Island touched 71¾, Galena 70, Michigan Southern Preferred 30, Delaware 86, Virginia 6s 84, Panama 77, and Erie 14¾. At the afternoon session of the Brokers a fair amount of business was done, but the market not quite so buoyant as in the forenoon. The Board is pretty equally divided on the movement for the advance in prices, and the contest is particularly spirited in New-York Central. It is stated in a morning paper that the sellers against the rise are offering the February dividend at three ℔ cent., instead of four. Of course, this is a mere wager for effect. There is nothing in the condition of the road, its traffic, or its scale of operating expenses, (recently cut down,) to authorize the rumor or expectation of diminished half-yearly dividends. The difference between a gross annual traffic of six and a half millions in 1855, and eight millions in 1857, is only a question of contingent surplus. The dividends have been uniformly 8 ℔ cent. a year ever since consolidation. The demand for Reading was principally from Philadelphia, where, it is stated, propositions have been made for funding the pressing liabilities of the Company. The inquiry for State Stocks is a very steady one, and principally for investment here, and on orders from abroad.

The *Baltic*, of the Collins line, is the Liverpool steamer for Saturday. The business in Exchange for this opportunity was principally at 108@109 ℔ cent., 60 day bills, and some Gold sovereigns have been bought in lieu of the higher figures demanded for sight bills. The shipment will be about $200,000. The Gold due to-night from the *Canada*, at Boston, if in English Coin, will probably return immediately by the *Persia*, to sail direct on Wednesday next, as it is not wanted here at present, and the supply of American Coin is more than equal to the demand for transmission to the Cotton ports. The inquiry for Exchange at or near the Specie rate is not large, but owing to the backwardness in the Cotton movement, the selection of first-class bills is narrowed to a few names on the spot. The Canadian drawers were holding to-day for 109 ℔ cent. The Money market is without important change, and the Bank movement in the way of discounts this week favors an increased line of accommodation. The Brokers quote Gold 100¼@100½ buyers, 100¾@101 sellers. As much as $4 85 was paid for sovereigns to-day. Philadelphia funds 95@96 ℔ cent.

It having been decided that the Bowery Bank will go into liquidation, N. G. BRADFORD, Esq., the late Cashier, has retired from the office of Receiver in favor of Mr. JOHN A. STEWART, the Secretary of the United States Trust Company.

The following is to-day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer: Receipts, $191,528; payments, $291,840; balance, $5,583,994. The receipts include $44,000 from Customs. The payments include $60,500 California drafts.

A defalcation of $50,000 or $60,000 is reported in the Grocers' Bank of this City, now in the course of liquidation.

The Pacific Mail Company have declared a half-yearly dividend of 10 ℔ cent., payable on the 11th inst. We understand the surplus earnings of the half year would have justified even 15 ℔ cent.

The *Canada's* mail from Europe to Saturday, Oct. 24, was received at our Post-Office late this afternoon, via Boston. In another place we have copied the reports of the London press on the advance in the rate of discount by the Bank of England, and other movements in the London money Market. The return of the Bank for the week ending the 17th October, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public Deposits	£4,833,021	Decrease	£3,660,365
Other Deposits	11,132,431	Increase	1,465,308
Rest	3,222,617	Decrease	736,471
Gov't Securities	10,254,541	Decrease	306,066
Other Securities	20,539,566	Decrease	1,859,312
Notes unemployed	3,217,185	Decrease	907,215

The amount of notes in circulation is £21,153,245, being an increase of £1,193,195, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £9,524,478, showing a decrease of £585,465, when compared with the preceding return.

The following table will show the fluctuations in Consols since the 16th inst.:

Oct.	For Money. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	For Account. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat. 17	88⅞	89¼	88⅞	88⅞	89½	89
Mon. 19	88	88⅞	88	88⅜	88⅞	88⅜
Tues. 20	88½	88¾	88⅛	88⅝	88⅞	88⅞
Wed. 21	88⅝	88⅞	88⅝	88¾	89	88⅞
Thur. 22	88⅝	88⅞	88⅝	88¾	89	89
Fri. 23	88⅝	89	88⅞	88¾	89	89

In regard to American Stocks Messrs. BARING BROTHERS write:

The business has been chiefly in Railroad Shares and Bonds. Pennsylvania Central Bonds, 84@86; do. Second Mortgage Sterling, 86@88; Illinois Central Shares, 7@6 discount; 7 ℔ cent. Non-convertible Bonds, 75@77; Freeland Bonds, 84@86; Michigan Central Bonds, 78@78; Shares, 44; New-York Central 6 ℔ cent. Bonds, 74@76; do. 7 ℔ cent., 85@87; Shares, 64@65; New-York and Erie 7 ℔ cent. Bonds, 62@65; Convertible, 35@38; Sinking Fund, 44@46; Shares, 15@18; Philadelphia and Reading Shares, 16@17; Grand Trunk of Canada Shares, 40. In State Stocks, buyers of Maryland at 90; of Massachusetts Fives Sterling at 97. Pennsylvania Inscriptions offered at 72; Bonds, 75½@75¾; Virginia Sixes Dollars, 80@82; Canada Sterling, 100@100½.

Our regular correspondents, Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co., write as follows:

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 23, 1857.

We have to report a further rise on Monday last, the 19th inst., in the Bank of England rate of discount from 7 to 8 ℔ cent. upon receipt of the news by the *Canada*, quoting the exchange of New-York on England at about 100@102, and consequently showing a large profit upon the exportation of specie from this country. Notwithstanding the uncertainty as to whether there may be a further rise in the rates for money, the demand for discount this week has not been very excessive, and in some few instances the rates have been rather under the Bank of England. On the other hand, the rates obtainable for loans on Government Securities continue moderate, and money has been comparatively abundant on the Stock Exchange. Since the departure of the *Baltic*, on the 14th inst., the exports of specie by the succeeding steamers, exclusive of the present conveyance, are reported to amount to about £250,000. In our last circular we quoted Consols 88¾@88⅞ for money, and 89⅛ for the 10th November. On the following day they advanced a little, but again receded upon the raising of the rate of discount by the Bank of England on Monday. They have since recovered and we now quote them 88⅞@88⅞ for money and 89⅛@89 for the account. English Securities generally have not fluctuated much in price. A considerable business has been done in American Securities during the past week, but at rather lower prices. Transactions have taken place in Illinois Central 7 ℔ cent. Construction Bonds at 76@77@76; the shares at [illegible] discount. New-York and Erie 3d Mortgage Bonds at 64@65; the Bonds of 1883 at 65, and of 1871 at 60; New-York Central 6 ℔ cent. Bonds, [illegible], and the Shares at 65@64. Michigan Central Bonds of 1869 at 79@80@79½, and the shares at 44; and Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Sinking Fund Bonds at 60, ex-coupon. Some Massachusetts State Sterling Bonds are reported to have been dealt in at 95 ℔ cent. In Manchester there is an absence of demand for both Yarn and Cloth, which seems likely to lead to a resort to short time. The feverish feeling which prevailed in commercial circles owing to rumors of failures, has in some measure subsided. The sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week will amount to about 21,000 bales; transactions few, and of a retail character; prices irregular, and in some instances ⅛@¼ lower. Our Corn market continues dull, and prices generally rather weaker. We quote American Wheat: white, 58s.@61s.; red, 50s.@57s. ℔ quarter. The Flour just arrived from Canada is offered at 28s.@30s. ℔ barrel. Indian Corn steady: mixed, 36s.; yellow, 38s.; pure white, 40s. ℔ 480 lbs. Linseed Cakes support prices. American thin oblong, in barrels, £11 10s.; boxes, £10 10s. ℔ ton. New American Cloverseed might command about 72s. ℔ cwt. In Rails there have been few transactions, and we continue to quote them at £8 for 6 months bill. ROBT. BENSON & CO.

Mr. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE, Broker in American stocks, writes from London, after the receipt of the mail from this side to 7th October:

Notwithstanding the very disastrous character of the advices from America, [protest of the Reading, failures of CHATHAM & Co., CABOT, BATES & Co., and others,] being the worst yet received, there has been a disposition to invest at the low rates now current. The supply of Stock is limited from the non-execution of many orders in New-York, owing to the inability of parties there to negotiate exchange for the purchase of Stock. For this reason prices here are maintained at an immense advance over the current quotations in New-York. Illinois Central shares are done at 5 ℔ cent. discount, and are reported 62½ ℔ cent. discount by telegraph from New-York. Construction Bonds have found free buyers at 76 to 77, being considerably higher than the last quotations. Erie shares have brought 16, against 10 at New-York. Bonds of 1871 have brought 40, against 38 at New-York. Bonds of 1883, 64, against 50 to 60 at New-York. New-York Central shares 64, against 55 at New-York. Erie Bonds close very heavy, with only moderate transactions. Consols for money 88¾ to ⅞; for account, 88¾ to 9.

The Dry Goods Import for the week is $555,646, against $1,160,575 the week ending Nov. 8, last year. The following is the summary:

	Consumption. Pkgs.	Value.	Warehoused. Pkgs.	Value.	Withdrawn. Pkgs.	Value.
Manf. of Wool	310	$89,993	552	$199,227	73	$22,749
Man. of Cotton	91	19,028	253	76,750	24	5,816
Man. of Silk	97	38,290	108	110,088	33	23,203
Man. of Flax	437	32,348	100	42,242	19	2,829
Miscellaneous	478	38,287	217	44,097	8	[illegible]
Total	1,156	$124,644	1,233	$430,462	157	$54,164
		430,462				124,644
Total entered		$555,046	Total marketed			$173,808

Cincinnati Money Market.

From Hemann & Holmes' Circular.

Within the last week there has been a decided improvement in the feeling of the money market. Gold, after having sold as high as 10 ℔ cent. premium immediately after the suspension of the New-York banks, has steadily declined to 4 ℔ cent. Exchange on New-York is also in better supply at 5 ℔ cent. premium, which is now the extreme rate at which it can be sold.

A more active and generous demand has sprung up, at slightly better prices, for flour and grain. The pork season is almost opening with a more active demand than could reasonably have been expected two weeks since. It is now believed in well-informed circles, that there will be ample funds here from abroad to buy at fair prices all the hogs that will be brought to this market. These facts have created a more cheerful and hopeful tone in commercial circles, and infused more activity in business. Money is, however, exceedingly scarce, and discounts out of the question; but the creation of confidence, even in a slight degree, is daily unlocking small amounts of money which have been hid away since the commencement of the revulsion; if, therefore, we can pass along for a few days without any additional disasters, we may look for more decided relief in all departments of trade.

In Stocks the business has necessarily been small, but in the last few days we have had a more extended inquiry for first-class railroad securities. These inquiries are in some instances from parties who ten days since could not be induced to entertain an offer at exceedingly low prices for our best securities. In the last three or four days we have effected sales of Little Miami 6 ℔ cent. Bonds at 75; Hamilton and Dayton 2d Mortgage 7s at 75; Covington and Lexington 2d Mortgages at 55; Ohio and Mississippi 2d Mortgages at 40. Also, 100 shares Little Miami Stock at 75; 30 of Hamilton and Dayton at 30, and 100 shares Farmers' Bank of Kentucky at par. These sales indicate a more healthy and confident tone than our market has exhibited for several weeks. Thus far, other securities than those named are without demand; but, as confidence increases, we expect other securities will be called for, to which, in the absence of actual transactions, we are unable to extend our quotations.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

RAILWAY PROPERTY.—We copied into our paper of Monday last, under the financial head, some well-considered remarks from the New-York TIMES, upon the present condition of three or four of the leading railway companies which have been forced by the pressure of the times, to suspend the payment of their present obligations. We hope that these remarks were generally observed, for we believe that the view of the case there presented would convince the New-England stockholders of these companies that it will be in all respects unwise for them to dispose of their stock at the present market rates. They cannot but see that it is greatly for their advantage to make a slight exertion to remove the temporary embarrassments of the companies in which they are interested, and thus preserve a property of great intrinsic value from unnecessary sacrifice.

In the case of the Michigan Central Railroad, a plan has been proposed by which the stockholders may do this with ease, and with perfect safety. The advertisement of this company invites a loan under an arrangement by which a sinking fund will be provided to meet the new bonds at maturity—the company agreeing to pay the fund into the hands of trustees in such yearly installments as will amount to a sum considerably more than the par value of the whole issue of bonds. The terms of payment are likewise made easy, and it seems altogether probable that before any considerable part of the subscriptions will become payable, the general financial aspect throughout the country will have become brighter, and business will have so far settled into its usual channel that money will pass about more freely.

There is no good foundation for a distrust of solid railroad securities. Manufacturing stocks are now generally without profit, and even bank stocks feel the commercial distress. We must use a sound discretion and discrimination, not in accepting or rejecting particular classes of investments, but in selecting in each and every class what is substantial and well-secured. We do not hesitate to suggest with confidence to business men, that a bond with a sinking-fund more than ample to pay it at maturity, secured by a first mortgage upon a railroad so well constructed and so prosperous as the Michigan Central, which, from its position, must always command an extensive traffic, is an investment which deserves the attention, not only of the shareholders in the company, but also of capitalists who desire to employ their funds in a permanent, safe and profitable manner.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

Per Canada.] LONDON, Friday, Oct. 23, 1857—5 P. M.

The Colonial and Foreign Produce Markets continue depressed, and only a limited business has been transacted during the week, generally at lower prices. The Bank of England advanced their minimum rate of discount, on the 8th inst., to 8 ℔ cent. ℔ annum, and at this rate the demand for Money is moderate. Consols leave off 88⅞@89⅛ for money, 89⅛@89 for account. The East India have raised their rate of exchange to 2s. 2d. for bills on Bengal and Madras, and 2s. 2¼d. on Bombay. Bar Silver, 5s. 1⅞d. American Eagles, none here. Mexican Dollars, 5s. ½d., nominal. Doubloons—Spanish, 77s. 6d.@78s. South American, 75s. 6d.

COCHINEAL—Declined 3d.@4d. ℔ lb.; 300 bags chiefly sold: Teneriffe Blacks, 4s. 4d.@4s. 6d. Honduras Silver, 3s. 5d.@4s. 2d.

COFFEE—The market is flat, and prices of Plantation Ceylon have given way fully 2s. ℔ cwt. Of 600 casks, 210 barrels, 550 bags, at auction, about two-thirds sold from 62s.@67s. for low middling to middling bold, and 56s.@65s. for fine ordinary to low middling. 1,000 bags good Native Ceylon were taken in from 61s.@63s.

COTTON—Dull and lower; sales for the week 600 bales at ⅛d.@¼d. decline. At Liverpool, prices are ⅛d.@¼d. ℔ lb. lower, with little demand; sales for the week 25,000 bales; middling Orleans is quoted 8¾d. ℔ lb.

COPPER—The market is quiet, and prices nominally without change.

In COCOA nothing to report.

CORN—The market continues quiet, and prices of Wheat are again 2s.@3s. ℔ qr. lower. Last week's average price of English Wheat was 55s. 10d. on 122,132 qrs. retd. White American WHEAT, 52s.@56s., and Red, 50s.@52s. ℔ qr. American FLOUR 27s.@30s. ℔ bbl.

HEMP—157 tons Russian at auction were chiefly taken in, clean sound at £32; a few lots half clean sold at £29 5s. 193 bales Bombay taken in at £19@£20 10s. JUTE 25s. cheaper; of 900 bales one-third sold at £21@£23 5s.

INDIGO—The periodical sales closed on the 20th inst. Quotations are rather irregular, but the general result shows an average advance compared with the rates of July, as follows: Bengal, good to fine, 1s. 6d.@2s.; mid., 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d.; low to ord. 1s.@1s. 3d. Oude, 4d.@1s. 3d. Kurpah, shipping kinds 1s. 6d.@1s. [illegible], consuming 1s.@1s. 5d. The Madras was mostly all bought in [illegible] 11,515 chests declared about 4,000 in all, have been placed, of which 3,500 for England [illegible] for home use.

IRON—Welsh quiet; Rails and Bars nominally £7 [illegible] in Wales. Scotch Pig [illegible] for mixed Nos. on Clyde.

LINSEED—On the spot very little doing at a decline of 1s.@1s. 6d. ℔ qr.; holders however are not disposed to give way. Arrivals, 3,600 qrs. from the East Indies. An Odessa cargo shipped in September sold to arrive at 65s., delivered.

LINSEED CAKES—Foreign meet a ready sale; we quote Boston, in bags, £10 7s. 6d., and New-York, in barrels, £11.

In MOLASSES—Nothing to report.

RUM—Continues inactive.

SPELTER—Flat at £29.

OILS—Fish are lower: Sperm, 100 tuns sold at £91; in other sorts nothing doing. Rape dull at declining rates: Foreign Refined 51s. Brown 47s. Linseed dull at 37s. on the spot. Cocoa Nut dull at 48s.@50s. Palm 44s.@46s.

RICE—The market is dull, and low sorts are difficult of sale; for good there are buyers, but at rather easier rates: 7,500 bags Bengal offered in sale chiefly sold at 12s.@12s. 6d. for good mid. white; 11s.@11s. 6d. for good Dacca grain, and 10s.@10s. 6d. for mid. small and broken; 867 bags pale pinky Madras were sold at 10s. 6d.@11s.; 2,346 bags fair Rangoon bought in at 10s. for sound, the damaged selling at 8s.@9s. 9d.; 1,213 sacks Bassein sold at 9s. 6d.

SALTPETRE—Privately about 1,800 bags sold at a decline of 1s.@2s.; refr. 7 3s. at 38s., 5½ to 7½ 38s.@39s. 6d., and 10 to 11 38s. 6d., all for cash. At auction to-day 900 bags Bengal sold at a further reduction [illegible] ℔ cent. refr. sold at 47s. 6d.

SPICES—Pepper: good sorts are taken at full rates, but lower for the lower kinds; of 1,800 bags Penang in sale, the sound was bought in at 4⅛d.@4¼d., damaged selling at 4¼d.@4½d., and some bright Borneo kind at advanced rates, 5¼d.@5½d.; the sound of 22 bags White realized 9½d., damaged 6¼d.@6⅝d. Pimento: sales of 250 bags at 4¼d.@4½d.

SUGAR—The market continues depressed, and prices have further given way 1s.@2s. ℔ cwt. Of West India, the sales are — hhds., and of 16,000 bags Mauritius and East India at auction only half found buyers. Foreign—1,859 boxes Havana were mostly disposed of at public sale, and 256 hhds. 123 barrels Porto Rico sold at moderate prices, 42s.@45s. for brown, (12s. 8d. duty,) and 47s.@49s. 6d. for low greyish to good bright yellow. 887 hhds. Surinam were sold at 41s. 6d.@43s. 6d. for good middling brown, and 46s.@48s. 6d. for low to middling gray, (13s. 10d. duty.) Privately large sales Cuba Muscovado have been made, comprising 1,300 hhds. at 43s. 6d.@45s. 6d. for good middling gray, (12s. 8d.@13s. 10d. duty,) and 1,300 boxes Havana have been taken at 41s.@44s. for low and middling brown, (12s. 8d. duty,) and 42s. 6d.@44s. for good brown, (13s. 10d. duty,) with 2,000 bags white Siam at 48s. 6d.@52s. 6d., (13s. 10d. duty.) 101 cases 300 bags brown Manilla [illegible] sold afloat at 28s. 6d., landing weights, for an outport.

WHALEBONE—Nothing doing.

TALLOW—The market is flat at 58s. 3d.@58s. 6d. for St. Petersburg Y. C. for all the year, and 57s. for the Spring.

The TEA market is flat.—Of 14,000 pkgs. offered at auction yesterday, 3,500 sold, including 3,300 boxes. The sales passed off without material change in prices. We quote common Congou at 1s. 3d. ℔ lb. to buyers.

TIN—Prices of English have been reduced 5s. on common, 8s. on refined. Our quotations are as follows: Blocks, 115s.; Bars, 116s.; Refined, 120s.; Banca, 124s.; fine Straits, 122s.

TURPENTINE—No sales of Rough; the price remains nominally at 11s. American Spirits offered at 38s. 6d. in casks. BARING, BROS. & CO.

Liverpool Markets.

Per Canada.] LIVERPOOL, Friday, Oct. 23, 1857.

COTTON—The market opened steady, with the prospect of a fair business, but was on Monday unsettled by the unexpected advance in the rate of discount from 7 to 8 ℔ cent.; subsequently the trade has been depressed, and the daily sales have been only from 1,000 to 2,000 bales, while Importers have shown increased desire to realize; as a consequence prices have receded, and may be quoted ⅛d.@¼d. lower, the heaviest decline being on the lower qualities, which are still neglected.

In Manchester business has been seriously affected by the dearness of Money, and as manufacturers and spinners find increased difficulty in disposing of their Goods and Yarns, they are unwilling to become holders of both Cotton and Cloth, and hence, as their contracts run out, they quietly reduce their hours of labor from ten to eight hours per day, which gradually diminishes consumption.

We quote—Middling Orleans, 8¾d.; Mobile, 8 1-16d.; Uplands, 8 [illegible]d.

Present estimated stock 319,735 bales, including 160,483 American; same time last year 485,073, including 262,618 American.

The sales for the week are 21,940 bales; those for to-day are estimated at 2,000, including 1,000 for export. Market closes dull.

TOBACCO—Western Tobacco has been very dull; but of Virginia, both Leaf and Stemmed, there have been considerable sales for Ireland, Scotland and the home trade, at full rates; and, as manufacturers are poorly supplied, there are indications of a larger business at firm prices.

SUGAR—Notwithstanding there is a continuance of excellent consumption, holders appear to have lost confidence, and the week has been characterized by an extreme pressure to sell, under which there has been a further decline of 2s.@3s. ℔ cwt. No sales of Cuba have been reported, but at 41s. there are buyers; Bahias are only worth 25s.@26s. 6d., and some large parcels of Brazils have been forced at 25s.@25s. 6d., for lower qualities. In London the Market seems to have recovered, and the public sales are going off without material alteration in prices.

BREADSTUFFS—The arrivals within the past week, both foreign and coastwise, have been fair, embracing 12,000 qrs. Wheat and 5,000 bbls. Flour from the United States. The quality, however, has been objectionable, leaving a deficiency in the supply of choice Flour and prime Wheat. The week opened with an active inquiry, at full prices, but upon the receipt of unfavorable advices from America, and the announcement of heavy clearances thence to this port, buyers became cautious, and the market irregular, with a tendency towards lower prices, which has been increased by the advance in the rate of discount. Choice Flour, from scarcity, has about preserved its value, but other descriptions of barrel, as well as French and Irish, are cheaper. Prime Wheat is much wanted, but the lower grades are less easily sold, and with such millers are supplying themselves at a reduction. Indian Corn has been in fair steady demand at pretty regular prices.

The deliveries by farmers for week ending 17th instant, were 122,252 qrs., at 55s. 10d., against 137,286 qrs. at 65s. 9d., for corresponding week of last year.

At to-day's market the attendance was small, and trade lifeless. WHEAT was dull, with a decline of 2d.—good Chicago bringing 7s.@7s. 3d.; fine Southern Red, 7s. 9d.@8s.; White, 8s.@8s. 9d. In FLOUR there was very little doing, prices favoring the buyer—included among the sales were Western Canal, to arrive, at 28s. INDIAN CORN was steady, at 37s. 6d. for mixed.

BACON—The dullness noticed last week has continued during the present, notwithstanding an effort was made on Tuesday to infuse some life into the trade by a liberal offering at auction. Holders are beginning to perceive that *high prices* have been more instrumental than *inferior qualities* in restricting consumption; indeed, it is about conceded that the capacity of this market does not exceed 60,000 boxes, at an average of 45s. for American. We quote: Cumberland, 45s.@48s.; Short Rib, 49s.@51s.; Long Rib, 49s.@50s.

BEEF AND PORK—The appearance of Irish new, with free offerings for present or forward delivery at 94s. for Pork, has further unsettled the market for old, and prices have receded some 10s. from their late nominal figures. We quote Western P. M. Pork dull at 80s.; Prime Mess Beef, 95s.@100s.; Indian Mess, 100s.@110s. for fair to 120s. for choice Western. The particulars of the late Government Contracts are not reported, but are understood to be £7 17s. 6d.@£8 for Beef, and £8 10s.@£9 15s. ℔ Navy tc. for Pork.

LARD—Without improvement in the demand, has been more freely sold at lower prices—say 60s.@70s.—the latter an extreme value for strictly choice. Refiners have less than two weeks' supply, and yet refuse to go into stock, alleging that any probable advance in price will be neutralized by the increasing value of money.

TALLOW—Has been in limited demand, and, notwithstanding the light stocks, prices have given way. Sales of St. Petersburg Y. C. have been made at 56s.@57s. 6d., and of Butchers' Association at 56s.@57s.

In London the market also declined, the value being 56s. 6d. on the spot, and 56s. 3d. all the year. At the close there was more firmness—a partial recovery—with buyers on the spot at 57s.

JAMES HEWITT & CO.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Friday, Nov. 6—6 P. M.

FLOUR is unchanged. Sales of 1,800 bbls. at $4 75@$4 81 for superfine Wisconsin and Indiana, and $4 87@$5 25 for extra Ohio and Michigan. WHEAT is plenty and lower. Sales of 100,000 bush., opening at 82c., and closing at 80c. for Chicago Spring, 85c. for good Milwaukee Club, 90c. for mixed Wisconsin, 95c. for choice Red Indiana, and $1 12½ for White Canada. CORN is unchanged. Sales of 20,000 bush. at 60c. OATS unchanged. Sales of 3,000 bush. at 34c. WHISKY steady at 19½c. FREIGHTS—15c. for Wheat to New-York. *Imports for the 24 hours ending at noon*—5,000 bbls. Flour, 250,000 bush. Wheat, 3,000 bush. Corn. *Exports*—90,000 bush. Wheat, 13,000 bush. Corn, 4,000 bush. Oats.

CHICAGO, Friday, Nov. 6.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT quiet and 1c. lower. CORN dull. OATS steady. *Shipments to Buffalo*—1,000 bbls. Flour, 112,000 bushels Wheat. *To Oswego*—31,000 bushels Wheat. *Receipts to-day*—3,800 bbls. Flour, 148,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn.

OSWEGO, Friday, Nov. 6.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT steady and in good demand; sales to-day, 22,000 bush. at 90c.@92c. for Chicago Spring; at 96 for Red Indiana; $1 13½ for ordinary White Canadian. CORN is unchanged; sales to-day, 16,000 bush. at 62½c. *Lake Imports*—62,000 bush. Wheat; 6,000 bush. Corn; 5,000 bush. Barley. *Canal Exports*—4,980 bbls. Flour; 31,000 bush. Wheat, and 18,000 bush. Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Nov. 5.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 9,000 bales at an advance of ¼c. *There is an improved demand.* Receipts to-day, 5,000 bales. SUGAR has advanced ¼c.@½c.; fair, 6¾c.@6⅞c. MOLASSES advanced 1c.@2c. FLOUR steady at $5 [illegible]. CORN, 65c.@75c. WHISKY, 17c.@17¾c. Exchange better. Exchange on London, [illegible]; on New-York, [illegible].

CHARLESTON, Friday, Nov. 6.

The sales of Cotton to-day were 1,500 bales at prices in favor of buyers.

AUGUSTA, Friday, Nov. 6.

At Savannah, Macon and Columbus prices of Cotton have advanced ¼c. Here the market is firm and active.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 6.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 81½; Reading Railroad, 16; Long Island Railroad, [illegible]; Pennsylvania Railroad, 35½.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

TO DEPART.

Names.	Leave.	For.	Date.
Baltic	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. [illegible]
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. [illegible]
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	[illegible]
Hermann	New-York	Bremen	[illegible]
Arago	New-York	Havre	[illegible]

TO ARRIVE.

Names.	Leave.	For.	Date.
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	[illegible]
Glasgow	Glasgow	New-York	[illegible]
Ariel	Southampton	New-York	[illegible]
Atlantic	Liverpool	New-York	[illegible]
Vanderbilt	Havre	New-York	[illegible]

FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.

Names.	Leave.	For.	Date.
Quaker City	New-York	Havana	[illegible]
Columbia	New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship James Adger, from Charleston—[illegible] Gadsden, Stephen Hatch, A. Johnson, [illegible] Carter, and 11 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY. Sun rises [illegible] Sun sets [illegible] Moon [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY. Sandy Hook [illegible] Gov. Island [illegible] Hell Gate [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK ... FRIDAY, Nov. 6.

Cleared.

[illegible]

Arrived.

[illegible]

Ship Boston, Zerega, Liverpool Oct. 5, with mdse. and passengers to Zerega & Co.

Bark Honduras, Bates, Belize, (Hond.) Oct. [illegible], with mahogany and sarsaparilla, and 3 passengers to F. Alexandre.

Brig A. C. Merryman, (of Gardiner,) [illegible] ville 8 ds., with yellow pine to master.

Brig War Eagle, Brown, Turks Island, [illegible] to Tremlett Bros.

Brig Magnet, (of Newport,) [illegible], with logwood to master.

Brig Robert C. Wright, (of Baltimore,) Walsh, Cayes Oct. [illegible], with coffee, &c. [illegible]

Brig A. J. Ross, (of Searsport,) [illegible] Gibraltar Sept. 16, [illegible] & Co.

Brig Prompt, (Br.) [illegible] with plaster to F. I. Nevins & Son.

Brig E. B. [illegible] Sept. 21, with mdse. to [illegible]

Schr. Ann, [illegible], Washington, N. C. [illegible] with naval stores to [illegible]

Schr. Cornelia, (of New-Bedford,) [illegible] Sept. 28, via Norfolk Nov. 3, [illegible]

Schr. Rio, Lake, New River, N. C. [illegible] to Jas. Frye.

Schr. May, Baker, Wilmington, N. C. [illegible] with naval stores to D. C. Murray.

Schr. Bee, Kellett, Elizabeth City, N. C. [illegible] with naval stores to Brown & De Rosset.

Schr. Abby Morton, Lambert, Plymouth, Mass. with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. M. Fleming, Fowler, [illegible]

Schr. Amanda Powers, [illegible] for Fort Richmond.

Schr. Golden Fleece, Young, [illegible]

Schr. Mary Farnsworth, [illegible]

Schr. Mary Langdon, Simonton, Rockland, with lime to E. B. Post.

Schr. American Belle, Chase, Boston 3 ds., [illegible] to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Mary Mankin, Rose, Boston 4 ds., with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. H. E. [illegible] ship Clara Brookman, [illegible]

Schr. [illegible] ship Clara Brookman, [illegible]

Schr. H. W. Johnson, Crelling, [illegible]

Schr. A. T. Stearns, Jordan, New-Bedford [illegible]

Schr. C. W. Chapin, Bond, Clinton, Conn.

Schr. Horace Staples, [illegible] Westport, in ballast.

Schr. Col. Thorpe, Perry, Delaware, with grain.

Schr. Pawtucket, Ross, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. [illegible] Dunn, Drinkwater, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. J. S. Weldin, Smith, Boston for Philadelphia.

Schr. Augusta, Jones, Boston for Albany.

Schr. Mary, Emily, Snow, Cape Ann, [illegible]

Schr. Fountain, Davis, Fall River for Albany.

Schr. Nelson Wells, Ryder, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. Gen. Taylor, Jones, Chatham, with fish.

Schr. H. S. Barnes, Raymond, Cape Ann, with fish.

Steamer Curlew, Williams, Providence 18 hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

WIND—During the day, S. W.

Sailed.

Ships City of New-York, Cotter, Liverpool; [illegible] Green, Liverpool.

Memoranda.

The steamship Arago, of the Havre line, was this morning taken on the large Sectional Dock for repairs. She will be stripped, recaulked and newly coppered.

The steamship Star of the West, of the California line, will this afternoon be taken on the large Balance Dock for examination.

The steamboat Metropolis, of the Fall River line, was this morning floated off the large Balance Dock and towed round to her berth, Pier No. 3, North River.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 6—Arr. barks Sicilian, Jones, Malaga; Thomas Killam, Crosby, Troon; R. Wright, Jr., [illegible]sen, Trinidad; Trinity, Dodge, Galveston; [illegible] Partridge, Wilmington, N. C.; Oak, Ryder, Philadelphia; Azor, Burke, Fayal; brigs Douglass, Hawkins, Turks Island; G. W. Barter, Barter, Savannah; [illegible] Perry, Alexandria; Brooklyn, Brannon, Baltimore; Wm. Crawford, Baker, New-York; schr. [illegible] Port-au-Prince. The brig Viator, from Stockton, Me., for Baltimore, and schr. Forest, from Rockland for Key West, both put in here to-day, the latter leaky.

Spoken, &c.

Nov. 3, lat. 38, lon. 73, Br. brig [illegible], from West Indies for Baltimore.

Nov. 4, off Nantucket, ship Harvest Queen, hence for Liverpool.

Foreign Ports.

At Belize, (Hond.,) Oct. 11, brigs Hope, Bedell, for New-York, ldg.; Lucy Hayford, Powers, for do. in 10 ds.

EIGHTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The XVIIIth Ward Republican Association held a regular meeting for the election of delegates to the various Conventions, in accordance with the instructions of the Republican Central Committee, at the Demilt Dispensary, on the evening of Nov. 5, at which the following ticket was elected:

MAYORALTY.
E. Delafield Smith,
William Baker,
Julius [illegible],
Benjamin F. Manierre,
Guy R. Pelton.

SENATORIAL.
William [illegible] Strong,
Thomas F. Peers,
[illegible]
William [illegible],
James [illegible], Jr.

JUDICIAL.
Richard T. [illegible]
[illegible]
Lyman Abbott.

CHARTER.
Timothy G. Churchill,
Henry E. Hyde,
[illegible]
James Anderson,
[illegible] Colby,
[illegible]
James Lichtenstein.

ALDERMANIC.
Edward P. Cowles,
Job L. Black,
[illegible]
John D. [illegible],
M. [illegible],
Robert L. Hall,
James Purcell.

HORACE FRANKLIN, President.
JOHN E. FOSTER, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S MEETING AT UNION HALL, No. 195 Bowery, every SUNDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING. TO-MORROW AFTERNOON the subject will be *The Present Business and Financial Troubles*; in the EVENING, [illegible], each opened with a lecture, and to be followed by a discussion [illegible] To commence at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

NOTICE.—REV. DR. BLACK WILL PREACH IN Dr. McElroy's Church, 19th-st., on SABBATH next, at 7 o'clock P. M. (to-morrow,) and present a statement concerning the Conference at Berlin, from which he has recently returned.